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Austria ... 17 S Italy 1200 Lire Oman ... 0.700 Rials
Bahrain .. 0.650 Din Jordan 450 Fils Portugal ... 70 Esc.
Belgium 37 B.Fr. Kenya .. Sh. 16.00 Qatar .6.50 Rials
Canada ... C$ 1.10 Kuwait .500 Fils Rep. of Ireland 60 P
Cyprus .. 525 Mils Lebanon .. £L.4.50 Saudi Arabia 6.00 R
Denmark 7.50 D.Kr. Libya .. LDm 0.25 Spain ... 90 Ptas.
Egypt ... 100 P Luxembourg 38 L.Fr. Sweden ... 6.00 S.Kr
Finland ....5.00 F.M. Madeira ... 80 Esc. Switzerland 2.0 S.Fr
France . 5.00 F Malta .. 35 Cents Tunisia ... 0.900 Din
Germany 2.50 D.M. Morocco ...5.50 Dh. Turkey .. T.L. 200 00
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Iran . .. 175 Rials U.S. Mil. (Eur.) 50.85

Hospital Is Hit by U.S. Shells

17 Grenadians Reported Killed

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The U.S. military invaded Grenada and accidentally shelled a mental hospital, a White House spokesman said Monday.

A Canadian magazine reported that 4[illegible] patients were killed, but the Pentagon said the casualty toll was "[illegible]entially less."

The White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said: "We were not aware there was a civilian hospital there."

He said President Ronald Reagan had been informed about the shelling, which occurred Oct. 25, the first day of the invasion.

Mr. Speakes said the hospital had been designated a military area occupied by Grenadian forces. The Defense Department said the facility was part of the Fort Fredericks military complex.

In another development, Mr. Speakes said General Hudson Austin, leader of the Revolutionary Military Council that was overthrown by the U.S. invasion, had been captured. He said General Austin was being held on a U.S. ship off the Grenadian coast "for his personal protection."

General Austin was believed responsible for the death of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, the popular Grenadian prime minister who was killed Oct. 19, a week before the U.S. invasion.

Mr. Speakes, indicating that General Austin may have been in danger had he remained on the island, said "we just didn't want to take any chances."

On Saturday, U.S. marines in the suburbs of St. George's, the Grenadian capital, captured Bernard Coard, another leader of the coup that deposed Mr. Bishop.

An announcement from the parliament said U.S. troops discovered secret treaties under which Grenadian armed forces would be trained in the Soviet Union. Cubans reportedly were to be integrated into the island's military forces.

The State Department said an initial reading of some of the documents provided for the Grenadian armed forces to leave the island for military training. He refused to say where.

Another official expanded on that statement to say that the secret treaties were signed by Prime Minister Bishop's government and the governments of the Soviet Union, Cuba and North Korea.

An official said the treaties provided for the movement of arms directly from other countries, presumably the Soviet Union and its allies, to Grenada without involving Cuba as a way station.

Mr. Speakes said that with "no significant military action" having taken place on Grenada overnight, the focus of the U.S. effort was to conduct discussions with the British-appointed governor-general, Sir Paul Scoon, who the Reagan administration hopes will form an interim government.

The Pentagon said the U.S. military death toll in the invasion had risen to 18 with 86 wounded and 1 missing.

The Defense Department eased restrictions on press coverage, increasing the number of reporters and camera crews allowed there and permitting them to remain overnight and even longer.

Michael Burch, the Pentagon's assistant secretary designate for public affairs, said 168 reporters and photographers were flown to Grenada on Sunday. He said they

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

A Grenadian aide says Maurice Bishop contributed to unrest by [illegible] a rumor. Page 3.

Raúl Alfonsín, Argentina's president-elect, was besieged by reporters Monday as he gave his first news conference after his election victory. He urged Argentines to "raise the flag of national unity, the flag of democratic coexistence."

United Press International

Centrist Beats Peronist For Presidency, Ending Junta Rule in Argentina

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

BUENOS AIRES — Raúl Alfonsín, the Radical party candidate, stunned Argentine political professionals and his own campaign strategists by winning a 52-percent majority in Sunday's presidential election, easily ahead of Italo Luder of the Peronist party, who won 40 percent.

In the biggest victory in the 92-year history of the center-left Radical Civic Union, Mr. Alfonsín gained an assured majority in the national electoral college and an eight-seat margin in the lower house of the Argentine Congress.

[Mr. Alfonsín was declared the winner Monday by the military government, The Associated Press reported. It said he had received 7,431,679 of the more than 14 million ballots cast, good for a majority of 318 votes in the electoral college. The college will meet on Nov. 30 to ratify the results.

[Mr. Luder received 5,719,881 ballots, good for 258 electoral college votes, the government said.]

Mr. Alfonsín on Monday described his surprising victory as "the beginning of a new era in Argentina," but said "it will not be in any way easy" for his new government to face the country's severe economic and social maladies after seven years of military rule.

The 57-year-old lawyer was the first presidential candidate to defeat the populist Peronists since the party was created by Juan Domingo Perón in 1946. In that sense, Mr. Alfonsín's election marked a historic shift in Argentina's postwar politics as well as the country's third return to democratic government in the last two decades.

Although Peronist candidates appeared to have won the governorships of at least eight of Argentina's 22 provinces, the depth of the party's defeat, which included the loss of its traditional base in the industrial belt of Buenos Aires province, presaged a major shake-up in the movement. Never able to rebuild their internal leadership or harmonize their competing factions after Perón's death in 197[illegible] the Peronists could now be in danger of splitting up, analysts here said.

Peronist leaders, who initially described Mr. Alfonsín's wide margin as fraudulent, Monday were slow to recognize his victory. Emerging from his headquarters at dawn, Mr. Luder acknowledged only "a winning trend" for the Radicals and remained silent through late afternoon. Peronist labor leaders who dominate Argentina's [illegible] movement and are expected to form Mr. Alfonsín's most formidable civilian opposition, restricted their comments to praise for the return to democracy.

Mr. Alfonsín delivered his victory speech early Monday morning from the balcony of the Radical Civic Union's headquarters to a jubilant crowd waving the party's red and white flag and bedecked in traditional white berets. Shifting quickly from the fiery rhetoric of his campaign to sober appeals for national unity, he said, "We have gone to an election, and we have won. But we haven't defeated anyone. Because we are recovering our rights."

He broadened the Radicals' middle-class base with an aggressive campaign that promised to preserve the Peronists' redistributive economic policies and emphasis on social programs while ending the country's debilitating cycle of military coups, slow economic decline and internal violence.

"We are going to bury the era of decadence in the past," he promised at a mass rally last week. "We are going to end the desperation and disillusionment."

An early public critic of human rights violations during military rule, the lawyer and two-time con-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

An Outspoken Populist

Alfonsín Rose Through the Ranks

Reuters

BUENOS AIRES — Raúl Alfonsín, who led Argentina's Radical Party to an electoral triumph Sunday, had campaigned vigorously to restore the old party to a dominant role and beat Peronism into opposition.

Mr. Alfonsín, 57, was elected head of the Radical Party and became its presidential candidate only last July. But for more than a year he had toured the country calling for social progress based on a strict, egalitarian application of democracy.

A charismatic politician, he succeeded in broadening the Radicals' traditional power base in the middle class.

Mr. Alfonsín, the son of a Spanish immigrant shopkeeper in Chascomas, 120 kilometers (75 miles) south of Buenos Aires, attended a military high school, then earned a law degree at Buenos Aires University in 1950. He returned to Chascomas to set up a law practice and became deeply involved in politics.

A Radical Party activist from the time he was a teen-ager, he became a town councillor at the age of 24. In 1951 and again in 1960, he was elected to the legislative assembly of Buenos Aires province, the nation's most populous province.

In 1963, he was elected to the National Congress, and in 1965 he became president of the Radical Party in the province.

Mr. Alfonsín founded the center-left Renovation and Change faction of the Radical Party in 1972, and the same year he unsuccessfully challenged Ricardo Balbín for the party leadership.

He disagreed with Mr. Balbín's willingness to cooperate with the Peronists, calling for a more confrontational approach and for a campaign to revive the Radical Party's mass appeal.

In 1973, Mr. Alfonsín was returned to the lower house of Congress, and he worked throughout the 1970s to consolidate the new philosophy of his party faction. He also traveled widely in South America and Western Europe, developing contacts with Social Democratic parties.

Along with other Argentine politicians, he was forced to suspend overt political activity after the 1976 military coup that overthrew the elected government of Isabel Perón.

But when the armed forces announced last year that Argentina would return to democracy, Mr. Alfonsín quickly gained prominence through his scathing attacks on military rule and his strong stance on human rights.

Last December, he formed an alliance with the wing of the Radical Party that holds power in Cordoba province and formally declared himself a candidate for the presidency.

His political strength increased with the publicity he received in May when he charged several veteran Peronist trade union leaders with agreeing secretly with hard-line army officers to distort Argentina's return to democracy. Since then he has emphasized the need for reforms to make union leaders more responsive to their rank-and-file members.

His faction gained full control of the Radical Party in internal elections in July, and on July 30 the party proclaimed Mr. Alfonsín its presidential candidate.

Jesse Jackson Says He Plans to Seek Nomination

By Ronald Smothers
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Rev. Jesse Jackson says he will formally announce his candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination Thursday at a news conference in Washington.

He said the current field of aspirants was "rather unrepresentative of locked-out people."

The public acknowledgment of his intention to run, a step that had been expected, came in an interview with Mike Wallace on the CBS News program "60 Minutes," which [illegible] Sunday night.

Mr. Jackson's entry into the race will bring to eight the number of major announced candidates for the party's presidential nomination. Political specialists expect his quest to drain black support from the candidacy of former Vice President Walter F. Mondale and thus aid the effort of Senator John Glenn of Ohio, particularly in early Southern primaries.

But one black official, Representative Charles B. Rangel, Democrat of New York, who says he is leaning toward Mr. Mondale, said there are "many for Mondale who are doing their thing with Jackson and feel compelled to stay with him as long as he is in the race." He said it was hard to say, however, how long Mr. Jackson would remain in the race.

Rev. Jesse Jackson

Mr. Jackson's decision comes after more than six months of public appearances across the country in voter registration drives, church rallies and campaign appearances for local candidates in which the 42-year-old civil rights leader tested the waters for his potential candidacy.

What that process showed, according to Mr. Jackson and some people close to him, was an enthusiasm among many blacks for a black presidential candidate and an indication that such a candidacy could increase the ranks of registered black voters to as many as 13 million from the current 10 million and help put other blacks in office.

"We had to start from further back," Mr. Jackson said in Sunday night's interview, explaining why he wrestled with his decision so long. "After all," he went on, "we started against greater odds. Historically, blacks, women, Hispanics and Jews, because of race, religion and sex, have been discouraged from seeking to serve at the highest [level] in this nation. Part of our mission is to break down that barrier so as to open up the options for everybody."

He said he was not troubled by the fact that the possibility of his candidacy had been criticized by many black elected officials and such well-known blacks as Coretta Scott King, widow of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., and Benjamin Hooks, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Unanimity in such matters is uncommon, he said.

Ernest Green, an assistant secretary of labor in the Carter administration and a close adviser to Mr. Jackson, said that in the last few weeks the minister had been able to put together the internal organization of a campaign as well as obtain some financial commitments.

Mr. Green said it was likely that Mr. Jackson would have enough contributions to qualify for federal matching funds "five or six days" after his Thursday announcement and could raise $5 million for the nomination bid.

Mr. Jackson is expected to compete in the primaries in Georgia, Alabama and Massachusetts and the caucuses in Mississippi, Arkansas, South Carolina and Michigan, all scheduled for March 13 or March 17. It is not clear yet, said Mr. Green, whether Mr. Jackson will enter the Florida primary March 13 or the nation's first primary, in New Hampshire. Other states in which he has some support and plans to enter the primaries are Illinois and New York.

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Toll in Turkish Quake Now 1,226, May Rise

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ERZURUM, Turkey — Rescuers have recovered 1,226 bodies from buildings shattered in the huge earthquake Sunday near Erzurum, in northeastern Turkey, military authorities said Monday night. They said that more bodies were expected to be found but that snow and rain were hindering rescue work in the remote, mountainous area, which is inhabited mainly by poor farmers.

About 500 people were injured in the quake, many of them seriously, local officials said. They said several villages were cut off from transportation and rescue workers were not able to reach them by nightfall.

The Turkish authorities have not published an estimate of how many people were left homeless. The quake was the worst in Turkey since 1976, when 3,800 people died in neighboring Van and Agri provinces. The League of Red Cross Societies in Geneva said it estimated that 23,000 people were injured or left homeless Sunday, and it warned that many might die in the freezing temperatures if they did not receive relief quickly.

President Kenan Evren and Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu flew to the region from Ankara and toured many stricken villages.

About 50 villages in the worst-hit area, covering about 35 square miles (100 square kilometers) between Erzurum and Kars to the northeast, were severely damaged. Erzurum lies at an altitude of 6,500 feet (1,980 meters) surrounded by snow-capped mountains.

The quake measured 7.1 on the Richter scale, according to measurements of the Washington-based U.S. Geological Survey. A quake of magnitude 7 is a major earthquake capable of widespread damage.

Most of the mud and rough-stone buildings typical of the region were flattened, leaving only the few cement and brick buildings standing. In the area Monday, many people huddled in the rain beside their ruined houses after spending the night outside for fear of further collapses.

In many villages, they gathered around army vehicles, which had struggled through muddy roads to deliver bread and other supplies. Officials said about 6,000 tents and thousands of blankets had been flown in from around the country. Food, mobile kitchens, prefabricated buildings and medical teams were flown or driven in as part of the operation, mounted mainly by the army and the Turkish Red Crescent aid organization.

A planeload of relief supplies, including tents, blankets, mobile homes and food, was dispatched to the region Monday by the International Committee of the Red Cross in Switzerland.

(Reuters, AP)

Women and children left homeless in Turkey by the quake huddle amid the wreckage while rescue efforts continue.

The Associated Press

Heseltine Says British Anger at U.S. Must Not Sway NATO Defense Plans

By Jon Nordheimer
New York Times Service

LONDON — Mobile launchers for cruise missiles will arrive shortly at a U.S. air base in England but the missiles themselves will not come into the country until a later, unspecified date, Defense Secretary Michael Heseltine said in a heated parliamentary debate Monday on deployment of intermediate nuclear weapons.

There had been widespread expectation, based on a leaked report, that the first of the 160 missiles scheduled to be based here would begin arriving this week.

Mr. Heseltine gave no hint of delay but the government, which has been the stanchest U.S. partner in the deployment of a new NATO medium range force, has in the past week come under mounting criticism at home over the missile plan.

Foremost has been the domestic reaction to the invasion of the independent Commonwealth country of Grenada by U.S. troops and the revelation that Washington proceeded with it against the advice of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Opinion polls showed that, as a result, high numbers of the public distrusted U.S. policy-makers and wanted more guarantees of British control over the missiles.

Mr. Heseltine spoke at Monday's debate with Mrs. Thatcher sitting silently at his side on the front bench.

On Sunday, she had made her most stinging comments on Washington's handling of the Grenada affair, saying that displeasure with the policies of another country did not entitle the powerful to invade it.

"When things happen in other countries which we don't like we don't just march in — we try to do it by persuasion," she said.

Mr. Heseltine termed the events surrounding Grenada a "sincere and damaging disagreement of judgment between two close allies."

He went on, however, to say that the episode should not influence NATO defense policy.

"It is inconceivable, in the flow of world events, that such disagreements do not arise," he said. "But in the last resort we face a common threat."

Another development that may influence timing of the cruise missile arrival date in Britain was the threat last week by President Yuri V. Andropov of the Soviet Union that the appearance of new American missiles on European soil would make continuation of the Geneva talks "impossible."

Negotiations at Geneva on medium-range missiles are scheduled to end on Nov. 7, although it is possi-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Marcos Says Prime Minister Would Rule in Crisis

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANILA — President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines said Monday that, if he became unable to perform his duties as president, all his powers would pass to the prime minister, currently Cesar Virata.

A presidential election would follow within 30 days, he said.

The announcement appeared to be aimed at defusing opposition demands for a specific successor to Mr. Marcos and at easing uncertainty in the business community.

A statement from the presidential palace said Mr. Marcos, 66, spoke about the succession during a meeting with the country's political, military and economic leaders "to clear doubts."

Mr. Virata, 54, who is also finance minister, is considered a key figure in Mr. Marcos's efforts to ride out the country's current economic crisis. He has been prime minister for two years and enjoys wide support among Filipino businessmen.

Mr. Marcos's term ends in 1987. Concern about the succession deepened following the assassination Aug. 21 of the opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr. There have been anti-government demonstrations demanding Mr. Marcos' resignation, and rumors that he is seriously ill have spread, although they have been persistently denied.

The palace news release, apparently responding to the rumors of illness, said Mr. Marcos had just finished exercising and "was in jogging togs" when he met with the officials.

In the suburban town of Paranque on Monday, several thousand people protesting the assassination of Mr. Aquino marched and called for Mr. Marcos to resign. The president has denied opposition allegations that the government was responsible for the killing.

The constitution provides for an executive committee, currently composed of 10 members and headed by the prime minister, to act as government caretaker if the president becomes incapacitated and for elections to fill the post.

The executive committee was created under a 1980 amendment to the constitution. It does not specify that the prime minister would succeed the president. Opposition leaders and some members of Mr. Marcos's party had expressed fears that absence of a clear-cut succession line could provoke a power struggle.

Mr. Marcos said at the meeting: "All powers and duties of the presidency would devolve upon the incumbent prime minister as chairman of the executive committee in the event he cannot perform his duties as president."

Mr. Marcos said that the prime minister would convene a caucus of the ruling New Society Party to ask the National Assembly to call a presidential election.

The committee's current 10 members include Mr. Marcos's politically powerful wife, Imelda, and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile.

Mr. Marcos named Mr. Virata prime minister after he started a third term as president in June 1981. Mr. Marcos said then that he planned to rotate the prime minister's position every year but later changed it to every two years.

(AP, UPI)

Johannesburg, Lagos, Los Angeles, Mexico, Moscow, Nagoya, Nairobi, Peking, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago, Sydney, [illegible]
Geneva, Hong Kong, London, Luxembourg, Singapore, Toronto, Zurich

French Public Swings Behind Lebanon Policy

Decision to Keep Soldiers in Beirut After Bombing Wins Wide Support

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

PARIS — On the covers of magazines, in newspapers, on the state television networks, one photograph from Beirut appeared again and again over the past week: It showed a buried soldier's hand reaching out from underneath the rubble of the devastated French billet, and another soldier, a rescuer, grasping it, holding it as if he would never let go.

If a picture could somehow shape the way a country thinks and reflect the way its thinking and emotions developed throughout a week, then this photograph may have done both. In an extraordinarily controlled, strikingly unified way, the French seemed to agree that what they were doing in Lebanon was right and that they were not going away.

As the number of French dead in the bombing attack on Oct. 23 rose to 56, the polls showed public opinion at home rejecting withdrawal of the French troops. State television, a force that can be manipulated to suit the government's positions, showed parents saying their sons had not died purposelessly. The newspapers, even those that turn every action of President François Mitterrand into incompetence and incoherence, found no families damning the politicians or demanding that France stop sending its young people to an awful place, a synonym for danger and terror.

In a very old culture where discretion, pride and respect for privacy work against expressing emotions in public, passion was held back.

When a television network visited the father of Antoine de la Bathie, a 28-year-old lieutenant who had died with his men, the anchorman insisted that no one forced their way into the family's home or sneaked in a camera to focus on mourning. Mr. de la Bathie said that if "my boy died for peace, then it makes sense. It would have made sense to him. He believed in peace."

The same kind of discretion was exercised by Mr. Mitterrand during an unannounced trip to Beirut the day after the bombing, an act that on the level of political instinct, the ability to embody and express the deepest currents of national sensibility, was a singular success. The president refused to speak publicly in Lebanon and, back in Paris, he talked barely at all. He wrote a three-paragraph statement saying that France "is defending nothing else than peace" and that it would remain in Lebanon, "faithful to its history and its engagements."

It is perhaps this sense of a French historical and cultural relationship with Lebanon that has made it easier for French public opinion to understand and support a French presence in the country. Lebanon was ruled by French mandate for 20 years until 1941, and its first constitution was written under the French in 1921.

There are French hospitals and a French university in Beirut. In less tortured years, Lebanon was considered a member of the community of French-speaking countries and participated in its functions like Canada or Morocco.

But beyond explaining and reemphasizing the ties between France and Lebanon, Mr. Mitterrand is known to feel that the French military presence is an internal and external symbol of his conviction that lines must be drawn against aggression. Removing the French contingent in the present circumstances, since the legal government of Lebanon asked it to come, would be inconsistent with his increasingly urgent expressions of concern about the growth of neutralism and pacifism in Western Europe, particularly in West Germany.

Mr. Mitterrand could hardly have disagreed with Pierre Messmer, a former prime minister and defense minister under de Gaulle, when he said in a National Assembly discussion of Lebanon that "the sacrifice of our soldiers will not have been in vain if it reminds France that, as is the case elsewhere, pacifism doesn't lead to either peace or freedom."

The president, in fact, was reported by associates to have been furious about a statement on Lebanon on Oct. 23 by Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson that "we must ask if our forces' military role is really necesssary." A similar difference in tone developed Thursday when Mr. Cheysson, commenting on the meeting of the foreign ministers of the four Western countries with troops in the multinational force in Beirut, seemed to want to avoid all talk of possible reprisals for the attacks last Sunday.

On Friday, Mr. Mitterrand, who has been reported to be thinking of replacing Mr. Cheysson, set things straight. France was no one's enemy, he said, but "those who consider themselves our enemies must know that they cannot continue to act with impunity."

United Press International

A French paratrooper looked cautiously before turning a street corner next to a poster of Iran's leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, in a Shiite quarter of Beirut. French troops resumed their patrols of the city Monday for the first time since the Oct. 23 bombing of one of their posts.

UN Command Accuses N. Korea in Explosion

United Press International

PANMUNJOM, Korea — The United Nations Command accused North Korea on Monday of involvement in the bombing in Burma Oct. 9 that killed several South Korean government officials.

North Korea denied the allegation and said the South had fabricated the incident to incriminate the North.

U.S. Rear Admiral F. Warren Kelley, the senior United Nations Command delegate, made the allegation against the North at the 422d meeting of the Korean Military Armistice Commission, which oversees the truce reached at the end of the 1950-1953 Korean War.

"Although the incident is still under investigation, the weight of all available evidence well-documented points toward North Korean involvement," Admiral Kelley said.

Admiral Kelley spoke after North Korea accused the South Korean government of fabricating the Rangoon incident to incriminate the North.

North Korea's chief delegate, Major General Lee Tae-ho, said: "As a matter of fact, the Rangoon incident has nothing to do with us. The Southern puppet regime fabricated it."

Admiral Kelley said North Korea had attempted to assassinate South Korean presidents twice before, in 1968 and 1970.

"The methods of operation used in the execution of this terrorist act and the equipment used by the assassins appear to be remarkably similar to those procedures and equipment used by your agents in the past," he said.

In the first incident, on Jan. 21, 1968, about 30 North Korean commandos were stopped a half mile from the official mansion of President Park Chung Hee. All but one commando was killed.

On June 6, 1970, North Korean agents planted a bomb at the national cemetery in Seoul in an apparent attempt to kill Mr. Park. The bomb exploded prematurely.

The Oct. 9 bombing at the Martyr's Mausoleum in Rangoon, Burma, was believed to have been meant for President Chun Doo Hwan. It killed 21 people, including 17 South Koreans.

Mr. Chun's motorcade was delayed en route to the wreath-laying ceremony and he was unhurt.

Monday's meeting was called by North Korea to protest alleged armistice violations, including cross-border fire, aerial reconnaissance and intrusions from the sea by the UN Command.

Admiral Kelley denied all of the North Korean allegations, describing them as "false" or "fabricated."

Gemayel Opens Talks With Appeal for End To 'Long Night' of War

The Associated Press

GENEVA — President Amin Gemayel opened the long-delayed Lebanese "reconciliation conference" Monday with an appeal to save his country from "this long night" of civil strife.

"If the Lebanese fire is not put out now before it is too late, only God knows where this fire will spread, and how much it will threaten the Arab world and the world as a whole," he said.

"This conference is a unique opportunity to snatch Lebanon, the region and the world from this dangerous dilemma and dark tunnel," he said. "This opportunity might not present itself again."

The conference opened Monday evening in the heavily guarded Intercontinental Hotel after various factions rejected proposed holding the talks in Saudi Arabia, Tunisia and Lebanon.

The session opened eight days after two truck bombs devastated the U.S. and French garrisons of the four-nation peacekeeping force in Beirut. Geneva police banned all except authorized trucks from streets around the hotel.

Delegates will be faced with the task of restructuring Lebanon's political system to meet Moslem demands for a greater voice in a country whose government has been dominated by Christians

During his opening remarks, Mr. Gemayel acknowledged that various communities in Lebanon had interests that were "urgent and legitimate."

But he said they "should not surpass the rights of the nation. The rights and boundaries of the communities should not extend the rights of the nation."

Despite the appeal, members of the Syrian-backed opposition Front for National Salvation, which includes Moslem and Christian delegates, appeared skeptical about prospects for success.

Former President Suleiman Franjieh, a Maronite Christian leader of the opposition Front, said only: "I doubt it" when asked his opinion on chances for success.

Before the opening session, the front's leaders, Mr. Franjieh, Walid Jumblat, leader of the Druze Moslems, and former Prime Minister Rashid Karami, a Sunni Moslem, and Nabih Berri, the head of the Shiite Militia Amal, met outside Geneva with Foreign Minister Abdel-Halim Khaddam of Syria to plan strategy.

Sources in both the pro-government and opposition camps said Mr. Khaddam was pressing the Lebanese to renounce the May 17 Israeli-Lebanese troop withdrawal pact.

A Christian source said his group feared that early discussion of the controversial agreement under which Israel would withdraw its troops from Lebanon in exchange for security concessions might wreck the conference.

Grenadian Mental Hospital Is Damaged by U.S. Shellfire

(Continued from Page 1)

were told they were free to remain as long as they wished but with the understanding that they would not receive military support services, such as transportation, housing, food and water and facilities for transmitting their reports and pictures.

Major J.R. Shields said in a statement at the Pentagon that "preliminary reports which reached us after midnight indicate that some civilian casualties may have occurred in a civilian hospital which was housed in the Fort Fredericks military complex."

He said the complex was attacked because artillery was being fired from the area into Sir Paul's residence.

"Our information indicated that a command post at Fort Fredericks was directing all fire in that area," Major Shields said. "When our troops reached the area of the hospital, they observed the entire area was marked as a military area. When the air strike took place, our personnel were unaware that a hospital was located at Fort Fredericks."

"Preliminary indications are that casualties there are substantially lower than being reported in various news accounts," he added.

The Canadian news magazine Maclean's said the attack, besides killing 47, left some of the patients free to wander about the island. The New York Post said 13 bodies had been found.

Maclean's reported that Alice Celestia, a nurse at the facility, gave reporters a tour of the Richmond Hill Mental Hospital.

A Maclean's reporter, Michael Posner, and a Post reporter, Charles Lachman, said they reached the island secretly by boat and toured the area Saturday while U.S. authorities were attempting to limit access by reporters.

Both the Maclean's and the Post reports said the nurse absolved the United States of blame, saying there was no way the Americans could have known they were shelling a hospital.

Hospital officials said they expected to find more bodies buried beneath debris at the 183-patient hospital, the newspaper said.

Lieutenant Colonel Wesley Taylor said Monday that the U.S. Army Rangers who landed on Grenada may have had to use tourist maps to conduct their invasion, United Press International reported from Washington.

"Some elements may have had tourist maps and those serve a good purpose to help give updates to other topographical maps we had," Colonel Taylor said in a television interview.

(AP, UPI)

Centrist Wins In Argentina

(Continued from Page 1)

gressman began to soar in opinion polls earlier this year when he launched sharp attacks on both the armed forces and the Peronist labor leadership, which he charged was anti-democratic and corrupt.

Those confrontations are now likely to shape the initial course of Mr. Alfonsin's government and perhaps determine whether he serves out his six-year term, Radical leaders said. The Radicals' last government, elected in 1963 following the proscription of Peronist candidates, was destabilized in large part by hard-line union opposition and was overturned by a 1966 military coup, in which Peronist labor officials and rightist military leaders collaborated.

■ **U.K. Seeks Improved Ties**

Britain said Monday it wants to improve relations with the new civilian government in Argentina and restore commercial and diplomatic links severed by the war over the Falkland Islands last year, Reuters reported from London.

But the British government at the same time reiterated it was not prepared to negotiate sovereignty of the disputed islands, called by Argentines the Malvinas, which are 400 miles (about 640 kilometers) off Argentina in the South Atlantic.

The Foreign Office said of the presidential elections, "We welcome this step towards the restoration of democracy in Argentina."

Cancer Rise Noted Near U.K. A-Plant

United Press International

LONDON — Alarming levels of leukemia and cancer have been found in children who live near a nuclear power plant in northwestern England, according to research for a British television documentary.

Yorkshire Television said research for a documentary to be screened Tuesday showed that children in the village nearest the Windscale nuclear plant have 10 times as much leukemia as the national average, and a significantly higher incidence of cancer.

Reports commissioned for the program allege that plutonium dust has been found in homes 40 miles (65 kilometers) from the plant. The reports say animals graze in fields that are contaminated with 100 times the normal level of radiation.

WORLD BRIEFS

Iraq Says It Destroyed 3 Iranian Ships

BAGHDAD (Combined Dispatches) — The Iraqi high command said Monday that its navy and air force had destroyed three Iranian naval vessels near the Iranian port of Bandar Khomeini at the head of the Gulf, and two others had been wrecked by Iraqi mines around the port.

Other Iranian ships "fled in a terrified state" and strayed into a mined area, where two of them were sunk by mines, the command statement added. It did not say when the attacks were carried out. Baghdad announced in mid-October that it had mined the entrance to the port and warned all shipping to stay away from the area.

Meanwhile, the foreign ministers of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council arrived Monday in Qatar for a two-day conference to discuss ways of ensuring freedom of navigation in the Gulf and the stepping up of mediation efforts to end the Iraqi-Iranian war. At the United Nations, the Security Council called for an immediate end to the war and affirmed the right of free navigation and commerce in international waters.
(AP, Reuters)

Ruling for U.S. Newswoman Reversed

KANSAS CITY, Missouri (AP) — A federal judge ruled Monday against a former Kansas City television anchorwoman, Christine Craft, in her sex discrimination case, and granted her former employer a new trial on a six-person jury's finding that the company had defranded her.

Miss Craft, 38, had sued Metromedia Inc., the former owner of KMBC-TV, claiming that she was demoted in August 1981 because she was not attractive or deferential enough to men. Metromedia was found guilty of fraud and told to award Miss Craft $500,000 for telling her she was being hired for her journalistic skills.

U.S. District Judge Joseph E. Stevens upheld the jury's award, but the company then asked him to reduce the award or grant a new trial. The judge ruled against Miss Craft on the sex discrimination part of her case, and scheduled a new trial for Jan. 4 in Joplin, Missouri.

U.S. Court to Rule on Land Reform

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Supreme Court agreed Monday to decide on the constitutionality of a land reform program that is similar to programs the U.S. government has supported in El Salvador and other underdeveloped nations.

The justices agreed to hear an appeal by the state of Hawaii of a case involving a plan to force owners of large estates to sell property to poor tenants. State officials have noted that 22 persons control 72.5 percent of the property on the island of Oahu. But the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled in March that such a land program was unconstitutional.

The program, which has only been implemented on Oahu, allowed state officials to condemn property and then sell it to tenants, lending up to 90 percent of the purchase price. The program was opposed by the trustees of the estate of Bernice Pauahi Bishop, granddaughter of King Kamehameha, one of the largest landowners on Oahu. She and other landowners argued that the state was prohibited from condemning land solely to resell it to other private individuals.

Catholic Leader Detained in Ciskei

PRETORIA (AP) — Police in the tribal homeland of Ciskei have detained the secretary-general of the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference, church officials said Monday.

A Ciskei government security official, who refused to be identified, confirmed the detention of Rev. Smangaliso Mkhatshwa, the administrative head of the Roman Catholic Church in the region. Asked whether charges would be filed and how long Father Mkhatshwa would be held, the officer answered, "We can't say at this stage." He declined to give further information.

Father Mkhatshwa, based at the Pretoria headquarters of the bishops conference, had been banned from engaging in political activity from 1977 until July of this year.

Flynt's Arrest Is Ordered Over Tape

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Larry Flynt, the publisher of Hustler magazine, was ordered arrested Monday after he defied a judge's order to surrender a tape recording that purportedly contains a threat by a government agent against John Z. De Lorean, the former automaker.

Mr. De Lorean, 58, is charged with conspiracy to distribute $24 million in cocaine. U.S. District Judge Robert M. Takasugi signed a subpoena Friday for the tape, which Mr. Flynt had played a few hours earlier for reporters. On Monday, the judge ordered his arrest for contempt of court, but suspended the warrant for 24 hours to give Mr. Flynt a chance to surrender.

Reagan Signs Social-Programs Bill

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Ronald Reagan signed a bill Monday appropriating $9 billion more for social programs than he requested. The $104.4-billion appropriations bill for fiscal 1984, which began Oct. 1, covers the departments of Health and Human Services, Education and Labor.

At a ceremony closed to reporters, key members of Congress watched Mr. Reagan sign the bill, whose passage 11 days earlier marked the first time in five years that Congress had sent the president a formal appropriations bill for the three departments.

Previous efforts to pass such a bill were frustrated by fights over funding for abortions and other sensitive matters, so programs covered by the bill have operated under temporary, stopgap spending bills since 1978. Mr. Reagan has insisted that the U.S. budget deficit, which topped $195 billion last year, be curbed through cuts in domestic programs.

U.S. Expected to Ease Polish Sanctions

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Reagan administration is expected to announce soon that it will remove some economic sanctions it imposed against Poland after Warsaw declared martial law in December 1981, informed sources said Monday.

The sources said the sanctions to be lifted are the ban against Polish fishing in U.S. waters and the refusal by the United States and its allies to discuss renegotiation of Poland's $26 billion in debts to Western banks and governments. Poland's finance minister will be invited to a meeting in Paris to discuss the debts, the sources said. The ban on Export-Import bank financing for Polish imports and the suspension of Polish air landing rights will not be lifted now, they added.

The sources said the administration would lift some sanctions now because Poland released some of the prisoners detained earlier this year and allowed Pope John Paul II to visit.

For the Record

Britain's 204,000 coal miners were told by union officials to refuse to work overtime Monday to protest the National Coal Board's offer of a 5.2-percent raise. The union is asking a 23-percent increase in the weekly base rate of about £180 (about $270), including overtime. (AP)

Heseltine Defends Missiles

(Continued from Page 1)

ble that the talks could be extended.

Deployment this week could have removed the U.S. option for an extension if Mr. Andropov made good on his warning.

Anti-missile demonstrators at the U.S. air base at Greenham Common, where the first missile will go, had increased activity there in the expectation that the weapons would be flown in this week.

A total of 200 women were arrested over the weekend during attempts to break through a perimeter fence on the base.

"Last night when we thought they were coming we attempted to invade the base," Martha Street, 44, who has taken part in the women's peace vigil at the base for the past 18 months, said Monday.

"Any time we think they might be coming, we will try to stop them," she said.

The Defense Secretary, before yielding the floor to the Opposition, said the arrival of missiles in England could still be stopped if the Russians demonstrated flexibility at Geneva.

"Our plans could be halted, modified or reversed in time if the results in Geneva justified it," he said.

Site preparation and the assembly of missile components, he added, required time that was running out if Britain, as intended, was to keep its Dec. 31 deadline for deployment.

Denis Healey, speaking for the Labor Party, pressed for "dual key" physical control by Britain over the missiles, taking the point raised in the recent opinion polls by many Britons who no longer trust Americans to give the government a veto over the launch of missiles based here.

"For the first time in our history," Mr. Healey said, "missiles will be deployed on our soil without the ability of the British government to prevent them from being fired."

The agreement between the U.S. and its NATO allies is that host governments will be consulted before the missiles, which will be controlled by the U.S. military, are launched. The missiles will not be fired unless the host government agrees to it.

Opponents say that no such consultation will be feasible within the short time frame imposed by modern technology in a nuclear exchange.

ECONOMIC INTERDEPENDENCE AND THE FUTURE OF WORLD TRADE

The International Herald Tribune/Trade Net Conference
January 19-20, 1984, The Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C.

George P. Shultz, United States Secretary of State, will give the keynote address at a conference sponsored by the International Herald Tribune and Trade Net on "Economic Interdependence and the Future of World Trade."

The conference represents an exceptional opportunity for international business leaders to participate in a high level review of world trade policies.

Places at the conference are limited and we urge you to register without delay.

JANUARY 19

KEYNOTE ADDRESS
George P. Shultz, United States Secretary of State.

EMERGING PRIORITIES FOR OECD & GATT
Moderator: **Carl Gewirtz**, Associate Editor, The International Herald Tribune.
Roy Denman, Head of the Delegation of the Commission of the European Communities, Washington, D.C.
William B. Kelly, Deputy Director General of GATT.
J. Paul Lyet, Chairman, Sperry Corporation.
Sylvia Ostry, Special Advisor, Privy Council Office, Government of Canada, former Head, Dept. of Economics and Statistics, OECD.
Michael B. Smith, Deputy United States Trade Representative.

PROTECTIONISM: RHETORIC & REALITY
Malcolm Baldrige, United States Secretary of Commerce.
Mamoru Tabuchi, Executive Managing Director, Mitsui & Co. Ltd., Tokyo. President and Chief Executive Officer, Mitsui & Co. (U.S.A.) Inc.

POLICIES & INCENTIVES FOR INDUSTRIAL COMPETITIVENESS
The European Viewpoint
Laurent Fabius, Minister, Industry and Research, France.
The United States Viewpoint.
Moderator: **Myer Rashish**, former U.S. Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs.
Jerry E. Dempsey, President, Borg-Warner Corporation.
Thomas J. Murrin, President, Energy and Advanced Technology Group, Westinghouse Electric Corp.

TRADE POLICIES & THE DEBT CRISIS
Chan Kai Yau, Secretary General, ASEAN.
Key government official, Latin America.

COCKTAIL RECEPTION

JANUARY 20

FISCAL & MONETARY POLICIES: THEIR LINKAGE TO INTERNATIONAL TRADE
Otmar Emminger, former President, Deutsche Bundesbank.
R. T. McNamar, U.S. Deputy Secretary of the Treasury.

EAST-WEST TRADE & TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER
Moderator: **Donald M. Kendall**, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, PepsiCo., Inc.
Don Bonker, U.S. House of Representatives, Chairman, House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade.
Stephen D. Bryen, U.S. Dept. Asst. Secretary of Defense for International Economic Trade and Security Policy.
Heinz Schimmelbusch, Member, Governing Committee, Metallgesellschaft AG.

U.S. & EEC TRADE POLICIES: CONVERGENCE & DIVERGENCE
William E. Brock, United States Trade Representative.
Etienne Davignon, Vice President of the Commission of the European Communities, Brussels.

POLICIES & INCENTIVES FOR EXPORT TRADE
Moderator: **Allen E. Puckett**, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Hughes Aircraft Co.
William H. Draper, III, Chairman, Export-Import Bank.
David C. Garfield, President, Ingersoll-Rand Co.
Leonardus Heessels, Member, Management Board, N.V. Philips Gloeilampenfabrieken.
Paul A. Vander Myde, U.S. Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Congressional Affairs.

THE CONGRESSIONAL AGENDA: DOES IT FACILITATE CORPORATE COMPETITIVENESS?
Robert J. Dole, United States Senate, Chairman, Senate Finance Committee.

REGISTRATION INFORMATION
The participation fee is $ 895 or the equivalent in a convertible currency for each participant. Fees are payable in advance, and will be returned in full for any cancellation that is postmarked on or before January 5, 1984.
Please return conference registration form to:
International Herald Tribune, Conference Office,
181 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.
Or telephone: (33-1) 747 1265. Telex: 612 832.

CONFERENCE LOCATION
The Shoreham Hotel, Calvert St. & Connecticut Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C., 20008, U.S.A.
Telephone: (202) 234 0700. Telex: 7108220142.
A block of rooms has been reserved for participants. For further information, please contact the hotel directly.

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM
Please enroll the following participant for the conference, January 19-20, 1984.
☐ Check enclosed ☐ Please invoice
Surname _____ 1-11-83
First Name _____
Position _____
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City/Country _____
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U.S. Planning Controls on Aid to Poor

New Food Stamp Rules Aim to Eliminate Fraud

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has drafted a comprehensive set of rules that would make it easier for the government to reduce or eliminate food stamp benefits for many households.

The stated purpose of the changes is to simplify the regulations, to "reduce fraud, waste, and abuse" and "the duplication of benefits among federal programs."

The new rules, obtained from sources in the federal Food and Nutrition Service, would expand the definition of income used in calculating benefits. As a result, officials said, many people receiving insurance company payments for medical bills, welfare benefits, or home energy assistance would get smaller allotments of food stamps.

The rules would also make it more difficult for a destitute family to obtain expedited service in an emergency. At present, families with less than $150 in monthly income and less than $100 in assets are entitled to receive food stamps within five days of applying.

The rules would require states to investigate whether food stamp applicants had bank accounts. When possible, the states would have to compare the names of applicants and recipients with the names of people with funds on deposit at local banks to find those who had understated their assets.

Under one proposed rule, people could not receive more than 99 cents in change after using food stamps to buy food at a grocery store. They would have to "purchase additional food" or "return some of the selected foods" to make their purchases coincide with the face value of their food stamps.

In a preamble to the new rules, the Food and Nutrition Service acknowledged that this provision "will create some inconvenience for recipients and grocers." But it said the requirement was necessary to "reduce abuse of cash change," which poor people might spend on nonfood items.

Robert E. Leard, administrator of the service, said the rules would be issued before the end of the year. He declined to discuss details of the rules.

Most of the new rules were written in response to suggestions by Carl B. Williams, a welfare policy consultant who has been advising the White House, the Food and Nutrition Service and the Department of Health and Human Services. Mr. Williams is a former business associate of Robert B. Carleson, a special assistant to President Ronald Reagan.

The food stamp program provides benefits to nearly 22 million people; in the fiscal year 1983, which ended Sept. 30, the program cost the government $12 billion. Benefits average $43 a month, or about 48 cents a meal.

Data from the Department of Agriculture indicate that 90 percent of food stamp recipients have an income at or below the poverty level, which was $9,862 for a family of four last year. Forty-seven percent of the recipients are children. Nine percent are elderly.

Representative Ted Weiss, Democrat of New York, said the rules would burden state officials with so many verification requirements that they would actually have less time to ferret out fraud and "could do tremendous harm to the recipients of food stamps."

Explaining the reason for the requirements, the rules say: "One in every four food stamp cases is in error with respect to benefit amount. These errors resulted in approximately $1.3 billion in overissuance on an annual basis, or 10 cents on every dollar of food stamp benefits issued."

But Mr. Weiss said: "The new regulations presume that every poor person who applies for food stamps may be a cheat."

Supreme Court in U.S. Blocks Texas Execution

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court refused Monday to permit the Texas authorities to go ahead with the execution of a condemned murderer, James David Autry. Mr. Autry came within minutes of being executed early in October.

The court, without comment, left in effect a stay of execution ordered by Justice Byron R. White just before Mr. Autry was to die by lethal injection Oct. 5.

United Press International

EVACUATION — A Salvadoran soldier is carried to a helicopter for evacuation after being wounded by leftist guerrillas in the town of Llobasco, 36 miles (58 kilometers) northeast of San Salvador. The guerrillas gained control Sunday of the town's outskirts.

Campaign Panel of Senate Democrats Urges Jobs Plan, Aid to Old Industries

By Peter Behr
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A Senate Democratic policy committee has endorsed an economic platform for the 1984 campaign that calls for major new U.S. commitments in job training, aid to education and help for declining industries to strengthen the competitiveness of the economy.

A report by the Senate task force, appointed by the minority Leader, Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia, and headed by Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, has been sent to Senate Democrats before being considered by the Democratic caucus this week, aides said.

A caucus vote on the document is expected before Congress adjourns this year. House Democrats are also preparing proposals for new economic policies.

The report's central contention is that the economy is being disrupted by rapid technological change and threatened by growing import competition, requiring a strong response by the government.

But the report pointedly disowns any attempt at "central planning," arguing that aid to companies, workers and state governments can be used as leverage to reduce unemployment and improve the economy's performance.

There are no cost estimates in the report, but the plan is said to require up to $10 billion a year in U.S. government spending once it was fully in effect.

The senators propose the establishment of a White House-level economic advisory council, appointed by the president, of 20 leaders from government, labor, management and the public. The council would have the status of an independent agency.

It would investigate problems in declining industries such as steel, or those severely threatened by import competition, such as semiconductors or consumer electronics.

Industries seeking trade relief would, in most cases, be required to prepare a plan for "adjustment and modernization" that could include wage or work-rule concessions by employees, commitments by management to modernize aging plants, retraining for displaced workers, job-security guarantees for those who remain employed, and regulatory changes.

A series of compromises that were concluded at the end of last week produced an endorsement of the report by the task force members, aides said.

One compromise involved proposals to establish a U.S. development bank to channel financial support to key industries, patterned after the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of the New Deal of the 1930s.

The report also shuns the label of "industrial policy," the term that Democratic planners and academics have been using to describe the changes they seek. The term apparently has been assailed recently by prominent economists and administration officials who argue that the United States is not "deindustrializing" and who warn that government attempts to help industry would lead to protectionism and interference.

The report proposes to modify the unemployment insurance program by giving the states several options for helping workers whose jobs have been eliminated by plant closings or are threatened by employment cutbacks. Such workers in threatened industries could take time off from work for retraining and receive up to 20 hours of unemployment benefits a week, the report suggested.

There are also recommendations for increased aid for vocational education and for "disadvantaged" and "gifted and talented" pupils.

To encourage job creation, the report proposes to furnish U.S. financial support to state economic development agencies that make loans and grants to new businesses.

Party Moves to Break Deadlock Over Tanaka

By Sam Jameson
Los Angeles Times Service

TOKYO — Signaling a decision to forcefully override demands for the resignation of former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka from his seat in parliament, the governing Liberal Democratic Party acted unilaterally Monday to pass a tax-cutting bill in two committees of the lower house.

The action was the first in parliament since all six opposition parties walked out almost three weeks ago to press demands that the governing party permit a vote on a resolution recommending Mr. Tanaka's resignation.

Only Liberal Democratic Party members of the two committees showed up for the voting on the tax bill.

It came as Mr. Tanaka made clear that a meeting Friday with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone had not changed his resolve to retain the seat in the lower house he first won in 1947.

Through his secretary, Mr. Tanaka, 65, who is Mr. Nakasone's chief source of support in the Liberal Democratic Party, declared he must continue his appeal to clear himself and uphold the prestige of the office of prime minister.

On Oct. 12, Mr. Tanaka was given a four-year prison sentence after he was found guilty of accepting 500 million yen (about $2.2 million at the current exchange rate) from the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. while serving as prime minister between 1972 and 1974.

Mr. Tanaka for the first time has offered an apology for the "disturbance" his trial has caused for more than six and a half years.

Opposition parties condemned the Liberal Democrats' unilateral action in passing the tax bill as "a challenge to democracy." They threatened to return to parliament to submit a succession of no-confidence motions.

Mr. Nakasone, claiming he had given Mr. Tanaka "all the advice I could," and other party leaders said the meeting with Mr. Tanaka ended all efforts they could make in seeking the resignation.

White House Aide Cites Grenada In Leaving Post

United Press International

WASHINGTON — A White House press official, Les Janka, has resigned, saying he feels his personal credibility may have been irreparably damaged by events surrounding the Grenada invasion, it was disclosed Monday.

However, an administration official said Mr. Janka was dismissed because he leaked to the press a report that the deputy press secretary, Larry M. Speakes, had considered resigning because he was misled by White House officials before the invasion.

Mr. Speakes refused to say publicly that he had dismissed Mr. Janka. "Les and I discussed the events of the past week and we agreed regretfully that the best course of action was for him to resign," Mr. Speakes said. "That's all I have to say on the matter."

An administration official said Mr. Speakes fired Mr. Janka because he allegedly leaked to The Washington Post word that Mr. Speakes was infuriated at being kept in the dark about the invasion. Mr. Speakes later described as inaccurate the reports that he had threatened to resign.

NATO Holds War Maneuvers

Reuters

BAD SEGEBERG, West Germany — About 12,000 troops from West Germany, Britain and Denmark began four days of exercises in northern Germany Monday as part of NATO's autumn exercises, a military spokesman said.

Grenada Before the Invasion: A Deadly Rumor

Official Says Leader Tried to Resist Power-Sharing by Fabricating a Threat

By Jo Thomas
New York Times Service

HAVANA — A Grenadian Embassy official here says the events that led to the death of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop on Oct. 19 began at a secret meeting in Grenada the month before when the Central Committee of Mr. Bishop's party told him he would have to share leadership of the country with his deputy prime minister, Bernard Coard.

The official, in an interview Friday, said that by a vote of 9-1 with 3 abstentions, the committee voted Sept. 14 to allow Mr. Bishop to continue as head of government but to have Mr. Coard assume control of the economy and take charge of party matters.

The events following this meeting, the official said, ended in tragedy after Mr. Bishop tried to float a rumor in Grenada, where he was very popular, that Mr. Coard and his wife, Phyllis, who was a Central Committee member, were trying to kill him.

Details of the party struggle, which at the outset were to be kept from the public, were provided by Donald McPhail, who is first secretary of the Grenadian Embassy.

According to Mr. McPhail, the Central Committee of the New Jewel Movement met from Sept. 14 to 16 "to analyze the state of the revolution; it had reached a point of stagnation."

Mr. Bishop was the chairman, and Mr. Coard, who was not a member of the committee, did not attend.

"A number of proposals came up," Mr. McPhail said, and the consensus was that "certain members had too many responsibilities, and as a result all of their responsibilities were suffering."

"The most outstanding proposal was that of joint leadership within the party. This was going to be shared by Bernard Coard and Maurice Bishop, to marry the talents of the two. Maurice has always been very good in the international world and very popular with the masses, while Mr. Coard was very strong in the economic aspect of the revolution."

Maurice Bishop

The private sharing of power "was to be an internal matter, a party question, and not to be publicized," Mr. McPhail said.

One of the 14 commitee members was sick. Of the 13 who voted, 9 were in favor, 1 was against and 3 abstained.

Those abstaining, he said, included General Hudson Austin, who had missed most of the debate because he was out of the country, Unison Whiteman, who said he was not sure about it, and Mr. Bishop, who said he needed time to think.

"He said the idea was a good one," Mr. McPhail said, "but he had practical reservations. He asked for time. He was given time, but the vote was binding."

On Sept. 27, the eve of Mr. Bishop's departure on a trip that would include Czechoslovakia and Cuba, the Central Committee met with party members for 15 hours, Mr. McPhail said.

"Maurice was one of the last speakers," he said. "He accepted the joint leadership. Then he went away, and when he came back on Oct. 8 he was no longer in favor."

"On Wednesday, Oct. 12, rumors were on the street that two members of government were trying to kill him," Mr. McPhail said. Those accused were Bernard and Phyllis Coard.

"But the security forces that investigated the rumor found it came from Bishop himself," he said. "The No. 2 man in his personal security unit gave evidence against him."

Mr. McPhail said that he was present at a meeting later on Oct. 12 at which Mr. Bishop was asked to try to ease the tension. "There was nobody on the street that day," Mr. McPhail said.

Mr. Bishop "got on the radio," Mr. McPhail said. "He told the people there was no truth to the rumor, although the damage was done."

The next day, Thursday, Oct. 13, "there was a party meeting to inform the members, and Maurice spoke," Mr. McPhail said. "The issues were joint leadership and the rumor, and he spoke for approximately 45 minutes."

"Maurice accepted that he had violated the principles of our party by not going ahead with the decision," Mr. McPhail said. "He claimed his refusal was mainly because of his own petit bourgeois weakness. He denied starting the rumor."

Mr. McPhail continued: "After that, the No. 2 man was sent forward to address the meeting. He came in front of everyone, and he gave an account of what took place. Then the Central Committee members called on Mr. Bishop to speak again, to deny it, and he refused.

"The general opinion there was that he was responsible for the rumor, due to his own failure to deny it."

There were several proposals, including the expulsion of Mr. Bishop from the party, but the meeting ended with his being placed under house arrest.

"The main reason was that it was felt by the security forces that under these conditions, counterrevolutionaries might try to aggravate the situation by making an attempt on his life," Mr. McPhail said.

Mr. McPhail left Grenada to return to Havana on Oct. 15, he said, and his remaining information has come, he said, from a statement issued Oct. 20 by the armed forces of Grenada.

The statement said the Central Committee made a formal offer to Mr. Bishop Tuesday, Oct. 18, to continue as prime minister, and Mr. Bishop replied that "he would consider the offer but was not willing to talk."

The statement said that on Wednesday morning at 9:30 a crowd led by Mr. Whiteman, the labor leader Vincent Noel and two businessmen stormed Mr. Bishop's house. Soldiers guarding the road had instructions not to fire on the people, so they "broke through the barrier and stormed through the gates of the house."

By this account, Mr. Bishop then led the crowd to Fort Rupert, and despite efforts by the army to establish communication and negotiate the crowd's peaceful departure from the fort, Mr. Bishop "declared no compromise, no negotiations."

They then disarmed the soldiers guarding the fort and began to arm the crowd.

"They declared their intention to arrest and wipe out the entire Central Committee and senior members of the party and the entire leadership of the armed forces," the statement said. "At that point the revolutionary armed forces sent a company of soldiers to re-establish control of Fort Rupert."

Mr. Bishop and his group opened fired, killing two soldiers and wounding several others. The armed forces then stormed the fort, according to the statement, and Mr. Bishop, Mr. Whiteman and others were killed.

The statement then said that the military intended to rule with a revolutionary military council until a government could be formed.

"What President Reagan says, that this was a Cuban-Soviet conspiracy, is untrue," Mr. McPhail insisted.

Trinidad Leader Sharply Attacked For Opposition to Grenada Invasion

By Juan Williams
Washington Post Service

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad — Prime Minister George Chambers's opposition to the invasion of Grenada has touched off a political storm at home and within the Caribbean community.

Labeled "a black sheep" by local newspapers for his failure, as chairman of the major organization of Caribbean nations, to keep the islands politically united, Mr. Chambers is also involved in an increasingly bitter argument with Tom Adams, the prime minister of Barbados, over whether Mr. Adams told him the invasion was coming.

On Friday, Mr. Adams asked Mr. Chambers to recall his ambassador to Barbados after publicly stating that the ambassador, Basil Pitt, was "an outright liar" for denying that he was informed of plans for the invasion.

Mr. Chambers's government responded to Mr. Adams's criticism Sunday in a speech by the minister for external affairs, Basil Ince, in which Mr. Ince defended the ambassador's story and said Mr. Chambers had not been lying to the nation when he said he did not know about the invasion until after it began.

Mr. Chambers and Forbes Burnham, prime minister of Guyana, had led the opposition to an armed intervention. Mr. Chambers said he disapproved of an invasion during meetings here with Caribbean leaders on the weekend before the action last Tuesday morning, noting that he needed approval of his Parliament before he could send troops to Grenada.

At that point, the other Caribbean leaders apparently excluded Mr. Chambers, chairman of the Caribbean Community, from further discussions or, Trinidadian officials suspect, were urged to do so by the United States. Mr. Chambers was not invited to a three-hour meeting held Saturday in Barbados by Prime Minister Edward Seaga of Jamaica, Mr. Adams and Eugenia Charles, prime minister of Dominica and head of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States.

Mr. Chambers is being portrayed at home as out of touch with the other Caribbean nations and "failing in an hour of crisis," according to an editorial in the Trinidad Guardian. A poll published the Trinidad Sunday Express showed 61 percent of Trinidadians supporting the invasion and U.S. involvement.

In his only statement on what happened at the meeting of Caribbean leaders on the Saturday night and Sunday morning before the invasion, Mr. Chambers said he thought the group had agreed on applying sanctions against Grenada, sending a fact-finding team to the island and not using military force against its revolutionary government.

His claim has sparked angry recriminations. At home he is facing criticism from his political rivals, who say his "lack of leadership" has embarrassed the nation while his ambassador is being branded as a liar.

Mr. Adams said that he told Mr. Pitt the day before the weekend meeting that he could not attend the Port of Spain conference because plans had already been made to go ahead with military intervention. The ambassador has denied that he was told of the plans.

In another development, a Cuban boat registered as the merchant vessel Vietnam Heroico is anchored here under heavy naval guard and is not expected to leave until Tuesday. The ship arrived Friday evening from Grenada with an undisclosed number of people aboard and was granted permission by the Ministry of National Security to dock here to obtain water and goods.

Dutch, Iraqis Sign Trade Pact

Reuters

BAGHDAD — Iraq and the Netherlands signed an agreement Monday for economic, commercial and technical cooperation and exchanged letters establishing a joint committee to carry them out, the official Iraqi news agency said.

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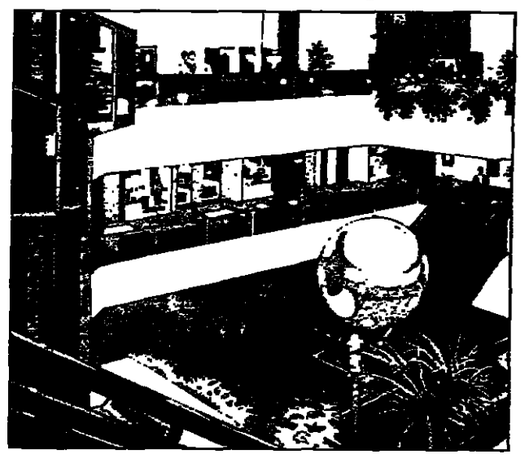

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How Common a Market?

The European Common Market is less common than it looks. With the rise of protectionism around the world, some of the more imaginative impediments to trade are appearing on the borders among the EC's 10 countries. It is particularly striking because no part of the world has seen more evidence of the ability of trade to lift national prosperity.

When the Common Market was founded 25 years ago, it agreed to abolish, gradually, all internal tariffs. That process ended in 1968. But that leaves very much intact what the experts call the non-tariff barriers. All the mechanisms of border control remain in force throughout Western Europe. The long campaign toward uniform customs documents within the market still seems to be a long way from success. Lately there has been a good deal of amusement, except among the Dutch brewers, over the West Germans' refusal to let into their country any beer that does not fully meet their own highly restrictive beer purity law, which goes back to the 16th century. It has been noted that automobile prices are much higher in Britain than on the Continent. Conversely, video recorders are cheaper in Britain.

Two years ago the European Commission had on file 300 complaints of protectionism in violation of market rules. Now there are 770. Recession is having the same effect in Western Europe as in most other places.

When the Common Market was founded, one reason was to duplicate the enormous and obvious advantage that the United States possessed in its own huge internal market. The Europeans made extraordinary gains for a time, and yet now progress seems to have slowed sharply.

The U.S. and EC economies are very similar. The combined population of the Common Market is slightly larger than that of the United States. But its economic output — GNP, measured in purchasing power — is slightly lower, about five-sixths the U.S. level. There is no obvious reason why the Common Market should not be fully as productive as the United States — no reason except the traditions of internal division, which have proved to be unexpectedly durable.

Perhaps that is not entirely unintentional. In Europe's politics over the past 15 years there have been repeated ripples of rebellion against fast economic growth. Everyone wants to be richer, but not many people want to live drastically differently. But you do not often get one without the other. The architects of the Common Market always felt that if the European movement could not maintain momentum toward greater unity, it would slide rapidly backward. That risk remains as great in the 1980s as it was in the 1950s.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Disgrace in Foreign Aid

Something remarkable is going on in Washington. Congress will probably finish 12 of its 13 annual appropriations bills for fiscal 1984 before this year's session ends. Compare that with the customary budget logjams, which in the last two years required dumping most funding into one big "continuing resolution" so the members could go home. But if they can pass 12 bills this year, why not 13? Because the 13th is foreign aid. And thereby hangs a disgraceful tale. In four of the last five years, one or both houses have avoided putting the aid programs to a separate vote.

Aid is unpopular and burying it in a continuing resolution provides cover for the supporters. Little noticed, the essential work on aid is still being done by Senate and House committees. The effect this year will be a package of some $14 billion in grants and loans — about a third of it being economic and military aid for Egypt and Israel. But the total is no triumph. It is less than last year, and has been ever less each year. But $14 billion is a lot better than nothing, which might be the result of an open vote by the full Congress.

What has happened to the United States? Where is the spirit of enlightened self-interest found in the Marshall Plan? A survey by the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations last year found that the public's desire to reduce foreign aid outranked the fear of nuclear war. The broad coalition that recognized the importance of aid is no more.

Clashing factions still struggle over how to divide the aid or whether to support abortion for population control plans. But all the while, total assistance is reduced.

Why? One reason is the difficulty of defining its benefits. Literacy has been raised, and infant mortality reduced, but few Americans are aware of it. The slow development of India's economy is far less obvious than Europe's dramatic recovery after World War II.

Another reason is that more and more Third World countries have become competitors of U.S. industry. Finally, it is hard to support aid for suffering foreigners when aid for suffering Americans is being cut.

A commission chaired by Frank Carlucci, the former deputy defense secretary, is about to report on the inadequacy of the U.S. aid effort. Its erosion flies in the face of the world leadership role that conservatives and liberals alike would have the United States play. That is the real shame in American foreign aid.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Eban on Begin's Resignation

It's impossible not to be moved by the human pathos of [Menachem Begin's] situation. But quite apart from his personal grief, my feeling is that his decision [to resign] was a judgment on the events of last year, especially the Lebanese war. There is a clear connection with the fact that the last year was clouded for all Israelis by a sense of transition from euphoric buoyancy to a feeling that this is not a successful enterprise.

At first it was believed that very far-reaching changes could be brought about, not only the strengthening of our security but also the establishment of stability in Lebanon, the consolidation of a government that would sign a peace treaty, the elimination of Syrian influence, the elimination of the PLO as a threat and the reduction of Soviet influence. The fact is, these objectives have not been achieved.

— Abba Eban, the former Israeli foreign minister, interviewed in Newsweek.

Europe's Indifference

There has been in Western Europe an indifference to developments in the Caribbean which was eventually bound to create tension within the North Atlantic alliance. Stability in the Caribbean basin and the Gulf of Mexico is important to NATO for two reasons. The first, and most obvious, is that if the United States is distracted by what it feels to be a threat in a more vulnerable area closer to home than Europe, it will have less time and effort to spend contributing to the security of West Europe or the Middle East. Secondly, in strictly logistical terms, the Caribbean basin and the Gulf of Mexico are important because in a European emergency at least 40 percent of all American supplies and reinforcements for Europe are destined to pass that way.

If the broad purpose of the Alliance is to be sustained and strengthened, these American preoccupations with Central American stability have to be more fully understood in Western Europe — Britain included.

— The Times (London).

Nobody should rationally suppose that because the Americans launch a mini-war in the Caribbean against Mrs. Thatcher's wishes, so they will plunge into a nuclear holocaust against the entreaties of all the allies. That is dangerous nonsense.

There is, however, a real sense in which the decision-making dynamics of the alliance has fallen out of true in the past few years, under the weight of European public opinion's alarm about the nature of this Washington administration. The best long-term path for getting the relationship back in the balance must, we believe, lie via a concerted European approach toward its own defenses: more of an equal partner, less of a satellite.

— The Guardian (London).

Options in Lebanon

The opportunity for an honorable withdrawal may, in fact, have passed. It is tragic folly, however, to leave our men in Lebanon under the vulnerable circumstances that now exist. Practically speaking, the proximity, numbers and experience of Israeli forces give them a much better chance to put a lid on the current situation. Given the history of U.S. assistance to the Israelis, it is only fair that they be called upon to assist our marines.

— The Milwaukee Sentinel.

If the choice is to pack up and leave, then the consequence easily could become a Syrian-Israeli war over Lebanon — in the short term less costly of American lives, of course, but risking in the long run an extremely dangerous U.S.-Soviet confrontation in which neither superpower feels it can afford to see its regional client humiliated, or even frustrated.

— The Atlanta Constitution.

FROM OUR NOV. 1 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: The Brilliant Mr. Wells

PARIS — "The War in the Air" is one of the most brilliant books Mr. H.G. Wells has yet written. It is discovered that every nation of the world has a secret fleet of airships in various stages of perfection, and that these are speedily set in action against one another. It is the framework of Mr. Wells' philosophy of modern life. He sees how, under the devastating influence of modern science, mechanism has outgrown the human mind. Society became vast and intricate while the individual was seen as simple and as petty. The whole thing is a picture of the monstrous absurdity of the human race in piling up an increasingly intricate and dependent civilization without co-ordinating the parts.

1933: Linking Pounds to Dollars

LONDON — Tuesday's papers confine their comments on the reported pegging of the pound and dollar chiefly to reproduction of very cautious official pronouncements. The gist of these is the admission that there is certainly some relation between exchange rates and war-debt payments, but warning is given that an exchange-pegging agreement would involve major questions of policy. Both political and financial quarters, however, are busily following up probable implications that might be entailed through the sterling-dollar link, and generally speaking seem to feel that the maintenance of a stable relationship between the two currencies would necessitate reorientation of the British monetary policy.

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Damascus, Not Moscow, Calls the Shots

By Flora Lewis

CAIRO — In the Middle East now, each country is looking nervously over its shoulder at the others, trying to calculate what they will do next and how to respond. But rarely is there mention of the role of the Soviet Union.

When Moscow does come up, it is almost always in the context of a message to the United States. An argument for support of a national position is buttressed with a warning believed sure to command Washington's attention — watch out or the Russians will win.

Washington seems intent on portraying Syria as a Soviet puppet. "Syria has become a home for 7,000 Soviet advisers and technicians who man a massive amount of Soviet weaponry," President Reagan said last week. But the assessment of both local officials and Western diplomats in Beirut, Amman, Baghdad, Cairo and Jerusalem is that Damascus is calling its own shots these days, a Syrian tail swollen with ambition wagging a cautious Russian dog.

Massive Soviet resupply of Syria has emboldened Damascus to assert long-standing ambitions in Lebanon and elsewhere.

There is not a consensus, however, on whether Mr. Assad is maneuvering to force the United States out of the area or to force its acknowledgment of Syrian primacy. In Damascus, as elsewhere, it is said he is seeking to be treated by Washington as "the other regional superpower," the equal of Israel.

So dark are the techniques of Syrian policy that little signs have to be studied to gauge the wind. One was the fact that the Syrian president chose to declare Ambassador Philip Habib, the former special envoy, persona non grata on the unstated but implied grounds that he deceived Mr. Assad and broke promises.

But Mr. Assad knows too much about Western diplomacy to suppose that Mr. Habib spoke personally, without instructions from Washington. Despite the tough reaction to a personal offense, he has maintained contacts with the Reagan administration through other envoys. He made a point without slamming the door.

In the same way, a speech Mr. Assad made to the graduating class of Syria's Military Academy on Oct. 6, the anniversary of the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, which the Arabs claim as a great victory, gives a hint of an ambivalent attitude toward Moscow.

It was a belligerent speech, extolling the use of military force for "the good of the people" and calling for "martyr's blood." It contained ritual denunciations of U.S. imperialism. "You are foreigners," Mr. Assad said. "Our Arab issues are internal issues and you have nothing to do with them."

The one passage about the Soviet Union, however, praised the Kremlin only for its support of Arab causes, such as standing "at our side against Israel."

"Let us tell [the United States]," he said, "that we have our own issues and concerns and combating communism is not one of them. In our opinion, communism is an ideology, which people can follow or discard."

That could hardly have pleased Moscow. It conditions "friendship" on Soviet support for Syria's aims, with no offer to reciprocate. Officials elsewhere in the region believe the Russians have to worry that Mr. Assad will reach an accord with the United States if the price is right.

The case of Iraq points to the predominance of regional rivalries over the East-West conflict in local attitudes. Some, especially the oil-rich but weak states of the Gulf, fear the escalation of superpower confrontations in the area. Others, particularly Iraq and Syria, seem to be attempting the game of Eygpt's late Gamal Abdel Nasser in seeking advantage by playing off the superpowers.

Iraq, whose president, Saddam Hussein, is Mr. Assad's main rival and enemy, is also getting a regular flow of Soviet military supplies for its war against Iran. There was a period when the supplies were choked off and Moscow was tilting to Iran, but that has changed again in response to the anti-Soviet stand now being taken in Tehran.

Baghdad, long linked with Moscow, is making an effort to diversify its source of arms by buying from Europe. It needs money and the available sources are the Arab oil states who would not like Iraqi predominance in the Gulf but are more concerned by the possibility of spreading revolutionary fundamentalism should Iran emerge the victor.

Clearly, the Russians would like to break what one high official called the "*American monopoly*" of Middle East diplomacy now. They have not made much progress. But that does not mean the area's turbulence is not extremely dangerous. The United States has interests that go well beyond keeping Moscow at bay. The Middle East is especially rich in troubles of its own, quite enough to endanger the rest of the world whatever the Soviet Union is doing.

The New York Times.

U.S. Power Has Been Spread Too Thin

By Stephen Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Is the United States spread too thin, Mr. President? No, we are not, Mr. Reagan said to this question last week, having just reaffirmed his Lebanon deployment and put some 1,900 U.S. servicemen ashore in Grenada.

It is a slippery concept, being "spread too thin." In his denial, Mr. Reagan seemed mostly to be trying to fend off the implication that he had imprudently gotten the United States in over its head.

The political fact is that many people believe President Reagan has spread us too thin.

Conservatives, including many in the Pentagon, believe it. For military people, who are in the business of anticipating contingencies, it did not take these latest events to make them think that the strain on U.S. military resources is great and growing. They conclude that we will need even more men, ships and aircraft than the president's rearmament campaign provides.

Liberals also believe we are overextended. They mean we are amassing and using force carelessly. The latest events they see not as justification for more hardware and bigger defense *budgets but for more presidential dis*cretion and more respect for complexity in international life.

Consider the circumstances at this moment. Mr. Reagan is conceivably not all that far away from intervening in some way in Nicaragua, which has the means and no doubt the will — look how the Cubans fought in Grenada — to put up a formidable resistance. He is being advised by some quarters to react to the Beirut disaster by bombing the Syrians (and any Soviet companions) in Lebanon's Bekaa valley. There is talk of going after the Iranians, either for what they may have done in the Beirut bombing or if they move their war with Iran into the stage of sealing the Gulf.

One can understand what must be the immense frustration of Mr. Reagan and others who support the scale and rationale of his defense buildup to find even little flyspecks like Grenada acting as though they did not have to bend their policies to U.S. power. There is the added frustration of suffering an agony and humiliation in Lebanon without even having the consolation of knowing for sure on whom to unleash the tremendous U.S. power available for vengeance.

But if the president did just one or two things off the list of current extra military possibilities, on top of Lebanon and Grenada and what goes on elsewhere as a matter of military routine, we would be spread "too thin" by almost anyone's definition.

'Where else can we send them?'

There is a further problem. At the core of Mr. Reagan's thinking, and not only his, is the idea that the stress and unrest in the world constitute an objective reality, something that exists independently and that is dangerous to the United States and that poses to us the unavoidable question of what to do about it.

What is missing from this idea, among other things, is the companion idea that foreign policy requirements exist not only absolutely but relatively — threats must be perceived and measured against the resources on hand to meet them. This can mean the behavior of an ostrich, but it need not. It should mean prudence or, in Walter Lippmann's famous phrase, solvency: seeing straight but not taking on more than one can handle.

Some of us have leaned toward the Lebanon engagement and away from the Grenada one. But my point is that nowhere is it written that either or both had to be done. Some part of what the United States does lies within the irreducible ambit of deeds that any president would probably feel compelled to undertake. Some other part of a president's service to U.S. security, interests and commitments — elastic notions all — lies within the realm of his personal judgment.

I lack confidence that the president and his advisers, official and unofficial, were looking at these possibilities in the round and doing some anticipatory arithmetic on their potential total costs and risks.

It is the difference between a reflexive president, who can keep us constantly stretched too thin no matter how fast and furiously we rearm, and a reflective president, who will slow down and try to ensure that the question does not arise.

The Washington Post.

Strong Dollar Hangs Over Reagan-Nakasone Talks

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's trip to Japan, which begins in a few days, will again raise the specter of the "Japanese problem" — the frustrating ability of Japanese companies to sell more things to Americans than they buy in return.

Japan will probably run a trade surplus of more than $20 billion with the United States next year, mostly in manufactured goods.

What U.S. officials do not like to mention is that the U.S. trade surplus with Europe for many years has been almost as large as the trade deficit with Japan. Moreover, because Japan does run a global trade surplus, and is likely to do so for years, there is a big capital outflow that enables Japan to be a major lender and investor abroad. This is the role that the United States and Britain once played.

Nonetheless, senior aides to Mr. Reagan are urging him to take a tough line in his talks with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

"The time has come for less talk and more action," said one Reagan administration official, who asserted angrily that public commitments from Tokyo for trade liberalization were subsequently ignored by the Japanese bureaucracy.

U.S. officials claim that Japan persists in maintaining inspection and certification standards for imports that make no real sense — except to block imports. There can be little doubt this is true, and Japan should quickly remedy the situation.

Beyond that, Trade Representative William Brock and Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige want Mr. Reagan to persuade Mr. Nakasone that Japan must agree to "a sense of reciprocity" in its trade with the United States. By that they mean that Japan must provide the same relative access to its markets that Japan enjoys in the United States.

This sounds reasonable — but it is tricky. As William A. Niskanen, a member of the president's economic advisory council, has said, the United States has every right to demand a "national treatment standard" — meaning that American companies in the Japanese market must be treated no better or worse than Japanese firms, and that Japanese firms must get similar treatment in the United States. But that is not the same as demanding that American firms get the same treatment in Japan as Japanese get in the United States: Everyone has different institutions, and we Americans cannot impose ours — for example, a distribution system — on the Japanese, even if we think it is better and more open.

But the major argument between Mr. Reagan's advisers and those who think he will be making a mistake to adopt a hawkish posture in Tokyo revolves about this question: Is Japanese intransigence on trade the primary factor in the swollen Japanese surplus with the United States, or is the real problem the overvalued American dollar?

According to a study by the U.S. General Accounting Office, the dollar has appreciated about 21 percent against the yen in the past three years. That means that the prices of American cars and other goods, relative to the price of Japanese products, have risen by close to 21 percent.

U.S. officials come up blank when asked by how much the U.S. trade deficit with Japan would be reduced if all of Japan's tariff and nontariff barriers were cut away. But Gary Saxonhouse of the University of Michigan, a specialist on the Japanese economy, estimates that if all barriers were eliminated, Japan's trade surplus might be reduced by $2 billion to $3 billion. If even two-thirds of that were to benefit the U.S. trade balance, Japan would still retain an overwhelming surplus.

As Philip Trezise of the Brookings Institution said recently, neither country's political agenda calls for dramatic economic policy changes that would ease the basic tensions. Mr. Nakasone is not anxious for the kind of fiscal stimulation that might push Japan into an inflationary cycle. And Mr. Reagan, in advance of an election, is trying to make believe that the budget deficit, which triggers high interest rates and an overvalued dollar, is not a real problem.

That leaves both countries trying to solve a major economic dilemma by dealing with fringe issues that tend to polarize feelings: auto quotas in the United States, and beef and citrus quotas in Japan. A thin reed of hope is that Mr. Nakasone and Mr. Reagan, as two good politicians, may prove to be more flexible than many of their principal advisers.

The Washington Post.

Lebanese Entanglement Is Shackling U.S. Policy

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — "*Reculer pour mieux sauter*" is a French phrase meaning "to pull back the better to jump forward." That image provides the right response from the United States to the mass murder of the marines in Lebanon.

For the United States now has to lead friends and allies in redressing the balance against a new collection of radical states and revolutionary movements that threatens the Middle East. As a first step in the process, the United States needs to recover freedom of action as a superpower by extricating the marines from the Beirut trap that makes the United States a hostage to Syria and its proxies.

The emergence of Syria is the prime expression of a fundamental reshuffling in the Middle East. As radical nationalists, the Syrians enjoy the support of Moscow. Thus the Russians rebuilt Syrian armies after a bad beating at the hands of the Israelis in the Lebanese war.

Ideological harmony bestows upon the regime of President Hafez al-Assad close ties with the Iran of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. Ayatollah Khomeini's revolutionary drive gives Mr. Assad the drop on several other Arab states.

Saudi Arabia, fearful of the ayatollah's religious fundamentalism, and of possible attacks on the oilfields, pays generous subsidies to Syria as insurance against Iran. The Saudi tilt works to neutralize several countries *ordinarily hostile to Syria* — namely Iraq, Egypt, Jordan and the sheikhdoms of the Gulf.

Further freedom of action is conferred upon Syria by two other historic changes in the region. First, there was the destruction of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the prime sower of trouble in Lebanon. In its place there has sprung up a host of desperado forces hostile to the government of Lebanon. They include the Druze militia, the militia of the Shiite Moslems and the Iranian revolutionaries. While Syria may not control them absolutely, it controls the atmosphere in which they work, and manipulates their moves.

Then there is the Israeli withdrawal inside Lebanon, or redeployment, as the Israelis call it. The pullback in Arab eyes looks like a sign of weakness. Since the United States, for once, did not force the Israeli move, the influence that accrued to Washington as the only possible rein on Israel also diminished — especially in the view of Mr. Assad.

With so much to gain and so little to lose, it was inevitable that the Syrians and their friends would test their strength. That is why some who are normally partial to an assertive American posture in the Middle East began calling for an early withdrawal of the Marines. Though it is psychologically harder in the wake of the bombing, their withdrawal to a place that is not a magnet for attack is still a first prerequisite.

The next requirement is a coordinated political and military buildup. More U.S. forces will be required around the area, though not in Beirut or maybe even in Lebanon itself. The visit of François Mitterrand to Beirut suggests that the French will join with the United States.

The Israelis have the strongest army on the ground by far. They will have to be the spearhead of any move on the Syrians. So a tightening of lines between the United States and Israel is in order.

Lebanon, with an U.S. mediator off its back, can be counted on to offer some resistance to the Syrians. U.S. prodding can cause several other states to jostle Damascus. King Hussein, after all, knows that Mr. Assad has designs on Jordan. The Egyptians see in Syria a prime rival for leadership in the Arab world. Turkey knows Syria as a source of deadly terrorists, and an unsatisfied claimant on Turkish territory.

A diplomatic effort to cut short Iran's war of attrition against Iraq also makes sense at this point. The fighting is dangerous in itself, and if the Iranians can be put on the defensive, the Saudis will feel that much easier about not supporting Syria.

The drill, once these moves are under way, is to dig in and sit tight. The Syrians and the Russians hold the initiative. But apart from roughing up Lebanon, there is not a lot they can do with it. Once the United States stands tough, they have no good choices in the Middle East.

When that point asserts itself, the United States will once again be in position to negotiate — but not mainly with the Syrians, as the Arabists may urge. The Syrians have no interest in order, and Americans who have recently tried to deal — including Ambassador Philip Habib and Robert McFarlane, the new national security adviser — have been swindled.

No, this time the negotiations should be with the other superpower. For the Russians need a breathing space with the United States and have a lot to lose if the Syrians plunge. Only with the Russians, moreover, can the U.S. block out the kind of general accord that will ensure the marines did not die in vain.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

LETTERS

A Needed Presence

Having listened to the comments of the various observers, politicians and press commentators on French radio and television, on the future of the French military presence in Lebanon, I regret that apart from very rare exceptions — one being the Ambassador of Lebanon in France — the true reason of the presence had not been mentioned.

Beyond the legitimate sentimental motives that the French people have in supporting Lebanon, why not stress that the defense of Lebanon is part of the defense of the West in the same way that the installation of the Euromissiles is.

Without forgetting Libya, the chief satellite of the Soviet Union in the Middle East is Syria, or more precisely the Syrian Alawite regime. Why is Moscow installing SS-21s on Syrian territory, which will be operated by Soviet technicians? Certainly not to fight Lebanon, a country which never attacked anyone in its history.

What a strange coincidence that the abominable aggression against French and U.S. soldiers in Beirut took place the very *same day as nu*merous pacifist manifestations in Western countries. Some people were not willing to "Die for Danzig" in 1939. Are we now going to be told that it is useless to "die for Beirut?"

The West is defending the democratic and human values in Lebanon by the presence of its "soldiers of peace," victims of international terrorism, under the control of the Soviet secret service.

PIERRE MILLET,
Ambassador of France
to Lebanon (1967-69).
Paris.

The Real Marie Curie

Regarding "U.S. Woman Geneticist Wins Nobel in Medicine" (IHT, Oct. 11):

"Marie Curie of France," as you call her, was really Maria Skłodowska of Poland. Born in Warsaw, she went to Paris to work for her doctorate in physics. There she met Pierre Curie, who was a physics professor at the Sorbonne, and married him. In 1903 the Curies shared the Nobel Prize for Physics with Henri Becquerel for their investigation of radioactivity. In 1911 she was awarded a second Nobel, this one for her discovery of radium and plutonium, and the isolation of pure radium.

JACEK DZIERWA.
Richmond, England.

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هكذا من الأصل

Foreign Veterans Pay Tearful Visit to Spain

65 Who Fought Alongside Republicans Tour Battlefields, Meet La Pasionaria

By Nina Darnton
New York Times Service

MADRID — Forty-five years ago, members of the Abraham Lincoln Battalion stood on the parade ground in Barcelona listening to La Pasionaria, the fiery, inspirational speaker of the Spanish Civil War.

"When the olive tree of peace puts forth its leaves again," she said, "mingled with the laurels of the Spanish republic's victory — come back!"

Recently, some of them did. In the first organized visit of the International Brigades since the civil war, 65 veterans returned to Spain for a tour of the old battlefields.

For many it was a sentimental return and, in a way, the reunion was a belated victory celebration.

"The Spanish republic finally was victorious, if you take the historic view," said Herman Rosenstein, a retired electrician from Santa Monica, California. "They've accomplished what we tried to accomplish. They've formed a solid democracy."

The trip was organized by Tom Entwhistle, an American from Rockford, Illinois, who lives in Spain. It was sponsored by the privately financed Center for International Studies in Madrid.

About 45 of the returning veterans were Americans. Others on the trip included Frenchmen, Italians, Scandinavians, Yugoslavs and Canadians. Many brought their wives or children. One former nurse returned. Some women came alone, in memory of a husband, a brother or a friend who never came back. The 35,000 volunteers of the International Brigades came from 51 countries.

Forty-five years ago, when their passports were marked "Not valid for travel to Spain," they entered the country secretly. Most came by foot across the Pyrenees from France.

This time they picked up six-month tourist visas at the airport, checked into the Hotel Florida Norte and attended a welcoming cocktail party in Retiro Park given by Enrique Tierno, Madrid's Socialist mayor.

In 1937 and 1938 they listened to the words of La Pasionaria, Dolores Ibarruri, or read translations of her speeches to inspire them. On this trip they met their idol in person, many of them in tears as they bent to kiss her hand.

"Seeing her was the high point of my trip," said John Roday, a retired factory worker from Racine, Wisconsin. "When I went up to her, I told her, 'La Pasionaria, I'm sure I speak for all the International Brigades when I tell you you are the mother of Spain.' "

"She said it's better to die on your feet than to live on your knees," said Mr. Rosenstein. "That's been repeated by some of the most demagogic people in the world today, but it's a true statement, and I think it inspired a lot of people."

La Pasionaria, a lifetime Communist, embodied for many people the spirit of resistance to fascism. When the Republicans were defeated, she fled to the Soviet Union, returning to Spain in 1977 two years after the death of Franco, the leader of the Nationalist forces. Now 87, she still goes to a desk at Communist Party headquarters. Speaking to the women of Barcelona, she eulogized the departing brigade in 1938.

She said: "Speak to your children. Tell them of the International Brigades. Tell them how, coming over seas and mountains, crossing frontiers bristling with bayonets, and watched for by ravening dogs thirsty to tear at their flesh, these men reached our country as crusaders for freedom. Many of them are staying here with the Spanish earth for their shroud, and all Spaniards remember them with the deepest feeling."

Members of the International Brigades at their reunion in Madrid.

The official reception by the Socialist government, which is still nervous about igniting old passions, was more low-keyed. The mayor sponsored a reception, but did not appear at it himself. "We have been treated very warmly by individuals and largely ignored by the government," said Abe Smorodin, a former storekeeper from Brooklyn, New York. "And we are astute enough politically to know why that is."

Mr. Smorodin came back to Spain with his wife, Rose, and his two sisters. Mrs. Smorodin came to see the battlefields where her husband and two of her brothers fought, and where one of her brothers died. The Smorodins stood at a vantage point over Brunete, where one of the Lincoln Battalion's most important battles was fought. It was here that the two American battalions, the Lincoln and the George Washington, were used as shock troops. They lost so many men that they were forced to combine into one batallion.

Charles Nussar, a supply manager in a New York City law firm, was wounded in the Brunete campaign. "I was in the Lincoln," he said. "It was a terrible hot day — July 6 — not nice like today. We didn't have any tanks or artillery, just manpower moving forward, and fascists firing at us. We began with about 800 men: after, we had maybe 300 left."

Steve Neisen, 82, who lives in Truro, Massachusetts, is national commander of the American International Brigade veterans. He described the early volunteers:

"At the beginning there was no real training. The first men who came — some hardly had ever seen a gun. They got off the train and were given five bullets and a rifle and told to go out on the range and fire at a dummy. A few had been in the National Guard. They became our officers."

All of those here said that if the circumstances were the same, and they had their youth back, they would do it again.

Spaniards Divided by Vatican Move To Beatify Clerics Killed in Civil War

Reuters

MADRID — Vatican authorities, under instructions from Pope John Paul II, have reopened a process that could lead to many of the 6,832 priests, monks and nuns killed by Republican forces during the Spanish Civil War being proclaimed saints.

The move has created a political storm in Spain, where it has been greeted with relish by the political right and dismay by the left. It is seen as an indication that the passions of the war, in which 500,000 people were killed, are far from forgotten.

The newspaper Diario 16 said in an editorial that, if the Vatican decision was made in full awareness of the political damage it could do, "then it is a ferocious political aggression against the harmony of Spanish society."

Diario was reacting to the triumphal tones of the rightist newspaper El Alcazar, which hailed the news from Rome as fresh vindication of the Nationalist victory in the civil war and as a warning from the pope to the Socialist government of Felipe González.

Many in Spain, including moderate churchmen, have questioned the wisdom of the Vatican decision, which was disclosed two days after Mr. González met with the pope in Rome.

The move was widely interpreted as a deliberate attempt by the Vatican to hit back at Mr. González for policies that have included a move to liberalize the laws on abortion and plans to tighten state control over private church schools.

Sources close to the prime minister said the government would regard a decision by the church to go ahead with the canonizations as "disgraceful."

The announcement of the Vatican's intention was made Oct. 17, but church officials in Spain said the pope decided months ago to reopen the beatification process, the first step to sainthood, for the so-called civil war martyrs.

The proceedings were halted by Pope Paul VI after Franco's death in 1975. They were considered to be inopportune at a time when Spaniards were trying to heal the wounds of the civil war and reestablish democracy.

While no one has questioned the fact that clerics were murdered in often brutal circumstances, critics have argued that there were atrocities on both sides and that the killings had more to do with politics than religion. They said the victorious Nationalist side also executed Basque priests who ministered to Republican soldiers.

The church openly backed the rightist rebellion against the Popular Front government that provoked the civil war. The Nationalists' uprising was blessed as a holy crusade by the Vatican.

Bomb Explodes in Spain

Reuters

BURGOS, Spain — A bomb exploded Sunday night outside military headquarters in this city near Spain's Basque region, causing damage but no injuries, police said Monday.

HYATT REGENCY NICE

[illegible]

Amsterdam [illegible]
Brussels [illegible]
Frankfurt [illegible]
Geneva [illegible]
Madrid [illegible]
Milan [illegible]
Paris [illegible]
Stockholm [illegible]
Vienna [illegible]
Zurich [illegible]

HYATT HOTELS

Lillian Carter, Mother Of Ex-President, Dies

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Lillian Carter, 85, the mother of former President Jimmy Carter and a woman who became a national figure in her own right through her outspokenness, died of cancer Sunday in Americus, Georgia.

The former president, and Mrs. Carter's two other living children, Billy Carter and Gloria Spann, were at her bedside in the Americus-Sumter County hospital when she died.

Her son's campaign for the presidency in 1976 introduced "Miss Lillian," as she preferred to be known, to the public as a woman of talent and energy, unafraid to be unconventional and charmingly free of pretense.

The daughter, wife and mother of leaders in a conservative community in the Deep South, Mrs. Carter set an example of racial liberalism at a time and in a place when it took courage to do so.

Bessie Lillian Gordy Carter was born in Richland, in southwestern Georgia, where her father was the local postmaster. Active himself in politics and public life, her father, James Jackson (Jim Jack) Gordy, was credited with originating the idea of free delivery of the U.S. mail to farmers.

After the family moved to nearby Plains, Mrs. Carter defied parental objections to study nursing. She completed her training in Atlanta before her marriage in 1924 to James Earl Carter, then the manager of the Plains farm supply store.

During the years of segregation, Mrs. Carter astonished her white neighbors by acting as a nurse for the family's black farmhands and occasionally receiving black visitors in her parlor.

While bearing and raising four children, Mrs. Carter continued to work as a nurse and also took an active part in local politics and church and community affairs. Her husband was elected to the state legislature, but died of cancer in 1953 during his first term.

AP

Lillian Carter

When she was 67 and her son was making his first run for the Georgia governorship, she took at face value a televised public service advertisement which said "age is no barrier" to service in the Peace Corps. In December 1966 she left for India where she worked in a family planning clinic, cared for lepers, sought to improve sanitary conditions and overcame bouts of homesickness and despondency.

When her son became president, he sent her abroad to represent the United States at the funerals of several foreign leaders.

Mrs. Carter's death was the second in the family in recent weeks. Her daughter, Ruth Carter Stapleton, died last month of pancreatic cancer.

■ *Other deaths:*

Paul Foley, 69, retired chairman and chief executive of the Interpublic Group of Companies, an advertising holding company, Sunday at Lenox Hill Hospital in New York.

Ray Sanders, 66, first baseman for the Saint Louis Cardinals from 1942 to 1946, Friday in an auto accident in Franklin County, Missouri, authorities said.

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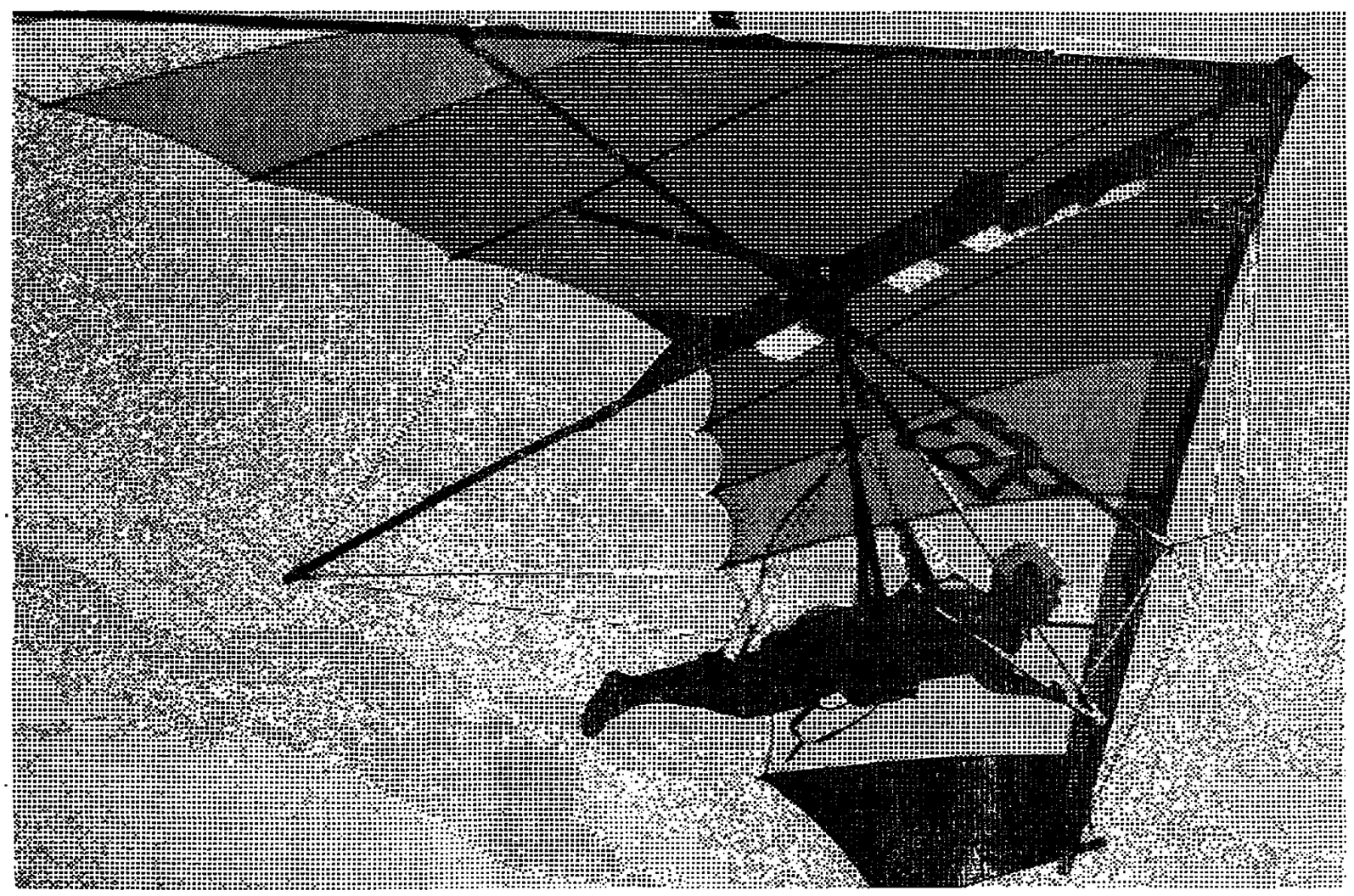

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Ledra Marriott Hotel Athens

ARTS / LEISURE

'Cats': A Big Meow On Budapest Stage

By Alexandra Shelley
International Herald Tribune

BUDAPEST — "There has never been such a success in Hungary since World War II," the director Tamás Szirtes says of his latest production, "Macskák" — more commonly known as "Cats" — which opened at the Madách Theater here in March and has already filled the theater's 869 seats for the first few weeks of the new season.

For those without the patience to wait at least an hour to buy a ticket in advance, there is a brisk black market business, and during the hubbub before performances, police try to keep order among enthusiastic ticket-seekers.

"Cats," the musical by Andrew Lloyd Webber, is not the only recent Western play that has taken Budapest by storm. Contemporary plays from the United States and England constitute some of the biggest successes here, attracting a large portion of the annual total of five million theatergoers, who, thanks to government subsidies, can see a play for the equivalent of under $1.

Because nationalism and theater have traditionally been intertwined in Hungary, the production of such plays as "Cats" stirs debate here. Modern Hungarian plays often veil criticism of the past and of daily life in allegory or abstraction, and are criticized by some in the theatrical community as esoteric and derivative.

But the theaters are for the most part free to produce Western plays that directly face some of the same political issues, often soon after their Western premieres. As they filter through the interpretations of directors, designers and cast — and the expectations of the audience — they take on Hungarian color.

Lloyd Webber came to Budapest last season to see the third production of his play after London and New York and its first staging in a proscenium theater. The British composer, Szirtes explains, was also interested to see how well the play — and T.S. Eliot's verse — stood up when translated into a different culture.

Over the last five years, the Vigszinház, largest of Budapest's 19 professional theaters, has put on Joseph Heller's "Catch-22," Ken Kesey's "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest," Peter Shaffer's "Equus" and "Amadeus," and Bernard Pomerance's "The Elephant Man."

One of the four directors at Vigszinház, Péter Vallò — working this season on Woody Allen's "Play it Again Sam" — ascribes the influx of Western drama to increased "international connections."

These include grants that allow Hungarians to tour Western theaters, the unofficial resource of the more than five million Hungarians who live outside the country, and the activities of the Hungarian Center of the International Theater Institute, which distributes foreign plays and publicizes first nights from around the world.

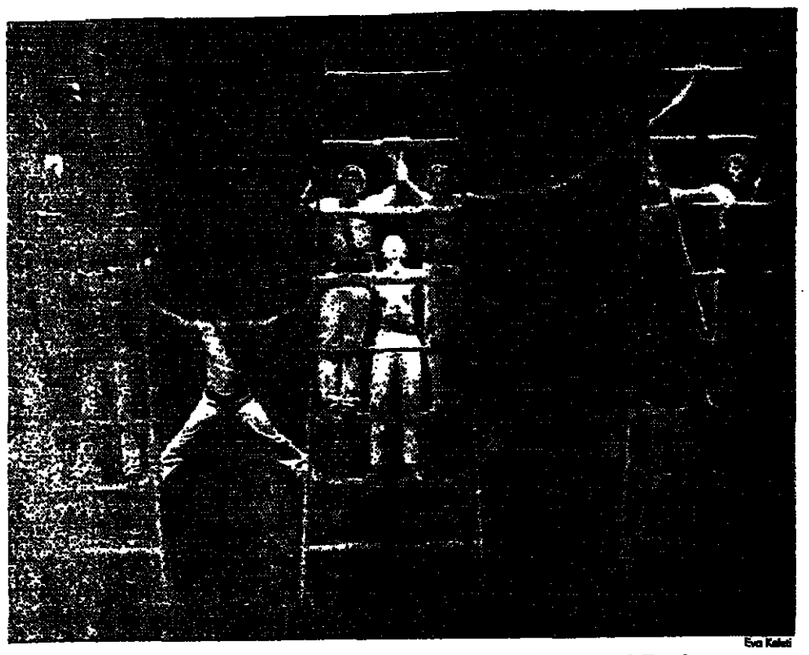
The popularity of English and American plays stems partly from the fascination with things Western, augmented by the prohibitive costs of travel to the West, and a lack of objective media coverage of daily life in these countries.

But a more fundamental appeal may be the universal dilemmas addressed frankly by many of the English and American plays, which a Hungarian play might cloak in metaphor. "Now we're more interested in the problems of individuality," says the young, bearded Vigszinház director Deszö Kapás, who directed "Catch-22," "The Elephant Man," "Equus" and "Amadeus." "On a psychological level, these plays are full of life, full of blood, of sense and heart."

One director suggests that the dismantling of the Solidarity union in Poland led many Eastern Europeans to be skeptical about similar movements and apathetic towards politics as a whole. "Nowadays people don't like political themes in the theater," he says. "They only want musicals or love stories which don't require that they think."

Kapás, on the other hand, suggests that the younger Hungarian playwrights address themselves "to very few people, mostly to the intelligentsia." But there are some exceptions. Traditionally, Hungarian theater has been permeated by what Vallò calls "quasi-historical plays," which avail themselves of a historical situation to draw parallels with current politics. One such play is the rock ballad "Kömüves Kelemen" which opened at the Vigszinház's chamber theater, Pesti, in 1982.

It was written by Imre Sarkadi, who, the director László Marton says, tried three times to finish his drama in the early 1950s. "Sarkadi was torn," says Marton. "He had faith, as many Hungarians did, in the post-Nazi government, yet was affected by the events" during the repressive Rakosi regime that eventually perpetuated the 1956 uprising. Sarkadi committed suicide in 1961, leaving "Kömüves Kelemen" unfinished.



Eva Kalati

"Kömüves Kelemen" is a rock ballad based on a Hungarian folk tale.

The play is based on an old Hungarian folk tale in which 13 masons sacrifice the wife of one of them to appease the spirit of the land so that they can complete their public duty of building a fortress.

"Everyone here knows the play deals with that time," says Marton, referring to the Rakosi era. "There is no human being who has the right to sacrifice another human being. You can sacrifice yourself for moral or political points of view, but not another — that is murder."

The popularity of "Kömüves Kelemen" belies the idea that contemporary Hungarian drama tends toward the intellectual exercise, and that entertainment must be imported. "We are never going to be able to play an American musical like Americans," says Marton. "But we can play 'Kömüves Kelemen' as no one else can." However, its conscious attempt to use old and new Hungarian motifs to popularize a political philosophy is ununusual.

The quasi-historical play constitutes one extreme of critical introspection in current Hungarian drama. At the other extreme are plays that focus narrowly on private lives, leaving the audience to bridge the gap between personal complaint and social comment.

"Keysearchers," written in 1975 by István Orkény, one of Hungary's most popular playwrights, is typical of this genre, an absurd play riddled with grotesque humor. Its hero, a pilot who has accidentally landed his plane in the city cemetery, finds himself locked in an apartment with five other characters who are all somehow affected by his mistake. By the end of the play however, they are convinced — as is the pilot — that this disaster was really a show of great heroism.

But only Orkény's preface to "Keysearchers" explicitly refers to Hungarian history, to the propaganda that cloaks defeat in the colors of victory: "We are dealing with a small nation and its people, with those whose fate larger forces had always controlled. Therefore my hero, this ordinary soul who accepts and transfers failure, is none other than a pilot, whose responsibility extends only to the safe landing of a passenger's plane. . . . This small failure can be examined in its minutest details and is thus more comprehensible than, let's say, a Waterloo."

The flight of Orkény's critical imagination was hampered by "larger forces" during his lifetime. He died in 1979 and, according to his English translator, Clara Gyorgyey, "Only at the end of his career was Orkeny fully recognized. . . . Now as a Hungarian 'absurdist,' Orkény is regarded as a conscientious spokesman of 'liberalized' Hungary through his irony-filled, often autobiographical, plays."

Plays that are less metaphorical than "Keysearchers" are sometimes mired for years in the offices of the municipal council or the national ministry before permission is granted for their production. One director called it "an absurdist situation — nobody knows why in 1982 we can't play something and in 1983 we can." Yet most directors and actors say that they can't remember the last time a play was formally banned under the relatively liberal government of Janos Kadar.

In fact, the government provides incentive for the production of such Hungarian plays as those of Orkény. Since every theater is subsidized by either the municipal council or the national culture ministry, only 40 to 50 percent of their costs must be covered by box-office receipts. To some extent this frees the theaters from the tyranny of popular taste, which favors a "Cats" over a "Keysearchers."

But the mechanism of the subsidy imposes the preferences of the council and ministry on each theater's repertoire. Profits from such commercial successes as "Cats" are given back to the government, which then awards supplementary funds to classical plays, historical Hungarian plays and other new Hungarian drama.

Words Foul Up Mime Show

The Associated Press

LONDON — The French actor Jean-Louis Barrault, 73, ended a one-man show here 20 minutes early Sunday after protests from an uncomprehending audience made it impossible for him to perform. His performance in the Barbican Theatre, home of the Royal Shakespeare Company (RSC), which had been billed as mime, included a long French commentary.

Go to Worth Avenue for a Spree

By Jeffrey Robinson
International Herald Tribune

PALM BEACH, Florida — It was all very serious. None of that rainy Sunday afternoon dining-room-table kind of Monopoly. This was the real thing.

Nineteen national champions from as far away as New Zealand and Peru, Finland and Kuwait, plus the reigning world champ, assembled here recently to put their buying, selling and haggling skills on the line for the title of World Monopoly Champion.

The game is sold in 32 countries and translated into 19 languages, and with such a prestigious title at stake, the hallways at the Breakers Hotel here were filled with people discussing the finer points of the game.

This year's contest contained several two-time veterans, which suggests there really must be more than dumb-blind luck involved. One of the skills is, obviously, negotiation. At times during the championships, the bidding was so fast and furious you'd have thought Sotheby's was selling a Monet. (The Kuwaiti champion once offered his opponent an all-expenses paid trip to the actual place on the board in exchange for a property card.)

The objectives are simple: Drive your opponent into poverty, bury him in mortgages, insist that he pay his debts when he lands on your hotels, and then, with great class, gloat openly as the bank repossesses everything he's got.

The Australian won his title in a women's prison in Sydney, where the national championships were held, perhaps inspired by the instruction "Go to Jail, Directly to Jail." The English champion, 14 years old and the tournament's youngest player, proved his skills in Britain by defeating a real estate agent, a chartered surveyor and a mortgage banker. The West German played for his national title at a match held on top of West Germany's highest mountain. The Italian is a self-taught addict who says he learned his game technique by playing alone, managing the money, the properties and the trades for all five players.

After three elimination rounds, five players, from Austria, Australia, Peru, Venezuela and Britain, were left. Greg Jacobs, 32, a real estate agent from Perth, Australia, was runner-up at the last championships in Bermuda in 1980. "The best colors are the properties on the board between Jail and Free Parking," he says. "But the important thing is not just get those, you must also have enough cash to do something with them."

He claims there are three distinct phases of the game. "To play well you have to understand when each phase begins and ends. There's the opening phase, the middle game and the endgame. For example, the four railroads are important only in the opening part of the game. They don't mean a lot later on."

The second finalist, Helmut Pfeifenberger, 22, a Viennese student who represented Austria, agrees. "There is of course luck involved, but that can only take you so far. After that it's all negotiation and concentration. My favorite properties are Boardwalk and Park Place, and all the greens."

Peru's champion, Jose Vasquez, 24, a law student from Arequipa, favors the orange properties; Luis Antonio Auyanet Farias, 17, of Caracas, prefers the railroads, Boardwalk and Park Place.

According to the British champion, James Mallett of Gloucester, "The best colors are definitely orange. Once you've got houses to build, get rid of the railroads and the utilities. I train 10 hours a week, every week. And I think you've got to buy everything you can. Then you've got to negotiate with your opponents to get the best deals while making them think that they're getting the best deal. You've got to be persistent."

Don Preisler

World champion Jacobs: three-phase game.

Before the final round, the five contendants drew their playing pieces, by lot, and with each piece came a prize, the life-size version of that piece. There was a real car, a real horse, a top hat with $100 bills stuck on the brim, a wheelbarrow filled with money and a live Terrier dog.

Then they got down to serious business. The players wore tuxedos. They sat around a large table, with interpreters and judges. It was a fight to bankruptcy, winner take-all.

The first player out was the Austrian. Then the Venezuelan fell. With only three players left in the game, the Australian seemed the favorite, as he had property built on Boardwalk and Park Place, although for a while it looked as if the young British player might be able to come from behind.

Then disaster struck. James Mallett ran out of cash, and then out of luck. He landed on Greg Jacobs' monopoly and with tears building up in his 14-year-old eyes, he left the table. Half a dozen throws of the dice later, the Peruvian realized that he too was beaten, gallantly extending his hand to Jacobs to concede the win.

First prize was a shopping spree on Worth Avenue with $10,000 worth of cash — all Monopoly money, accepted this once at all the shops on the block. Jacobs bought a scarf for his wife, a stuffed animal for his son and then spent the rest at a local stockbroker buying General Mills shares. The company happens to own Parker Brothers, who happen to own Monopoly.

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chng
SouthCo	20292	17½	17¼	17½	— ⅛
TexInst	16961	129	124	124½	+22½
IBM	14414	125	123	123⅝	—1⅜
HewPk s	14148	37	35¼	35¼	—1¼
CenSoW	14043	20½	20⅜	20½	
NeestU1	13782	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
ATT	12992	62	61½	62	+ ⅛
Texaco	12427	35½	35¼	35½	+ ⅛
Exxon	11654	38½	38	38½	
MerLys	10179	31	30⅞	30¾	— ⅜
CMcrp	9459	20	31⅛	31⅝	+ ⅛
GtAtPc	9365	11¼	10⅝	11¼	+ ¼
ChrysP	9209	27⅝	26⅞	27½	+ ⅛
GulOil	7550	48	46⅞	47⅝	+ ⅜
HouNG	7139	48⅜	47½	47⅝	— ⅛

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chng
Indus	1224.49	1226.48	1214.63	1225.20	+ 1.72
Trans	577.45	584.17	572.12	577.17	+ 0.56
Util	139.55	141.09	138.78	140.70	+ 1.44
Comp	493.53	498.72	489.56	494.18	+ 1.23

NYSE Diaries

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	798	582
Declined	839	986
Unchanged	367	387
Total Issues	1996	1955
New Highs	33	25
New Lows	16	31
Volume up	27,620,790	
Volume down	31,196,400	

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	94.63	93.99	94.29	+ 0.31
Industrials	110.28	109.32	109.58	— 0.10
Transp.	94.22	93.63	93.63	— 0.58
Utilities	48.68	48.46	48.66	+ 0.21
Finance	91.96	91.43	91.57	+ 0.23

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
Oct. 31	173,663	219,263	[illegible]
Oct. 27	148,559	213,529	[illegible]
Oct. 26	182,203	229,221	955
Oct. 25	192,288	234,477	1,137
Oct. 24	159,076	203,665	2,175

*Included in the sales figures

Monday's NYSE Closing

Vol. at 4 p.m.	79,460,000
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol.	81,180,000
Prev Consolidated Close	97,295,613

Tables include the nationwide prices Up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Diaries

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	279	212
Declined	343	354
Unchanged	282	291
Total Issues	904	797
New Highs	2	7
New Lows	16	21
Volume up	4,098,840	
Volume down	2,908,150	

Standard & Poors Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	186.61	182.18	183.94	+0.14
Transp.	31.13	30.46	30.70	—0.10
Utilities	70.58	69.52	70.18	+0.34
Finance	17.67	17.30	17.49	+0.06
Composite	165.34	161.99	163.65	+0.18

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	274.55	— 1.57	276.81	214.52
Industrials	320.76	— 2.13	324.51	244.21
Finance	269.94	— 0.70	271.98	199.17
Insurance	254.25	— 0.14	253.38	218.76
Utilities	248.84	— 5.56	257.47	248.93
Banks	198.51	— 0.06	198.95	148.93
Transp.	274.13	— 1.70	273.94	192.68

Dow Jones Bond Averages

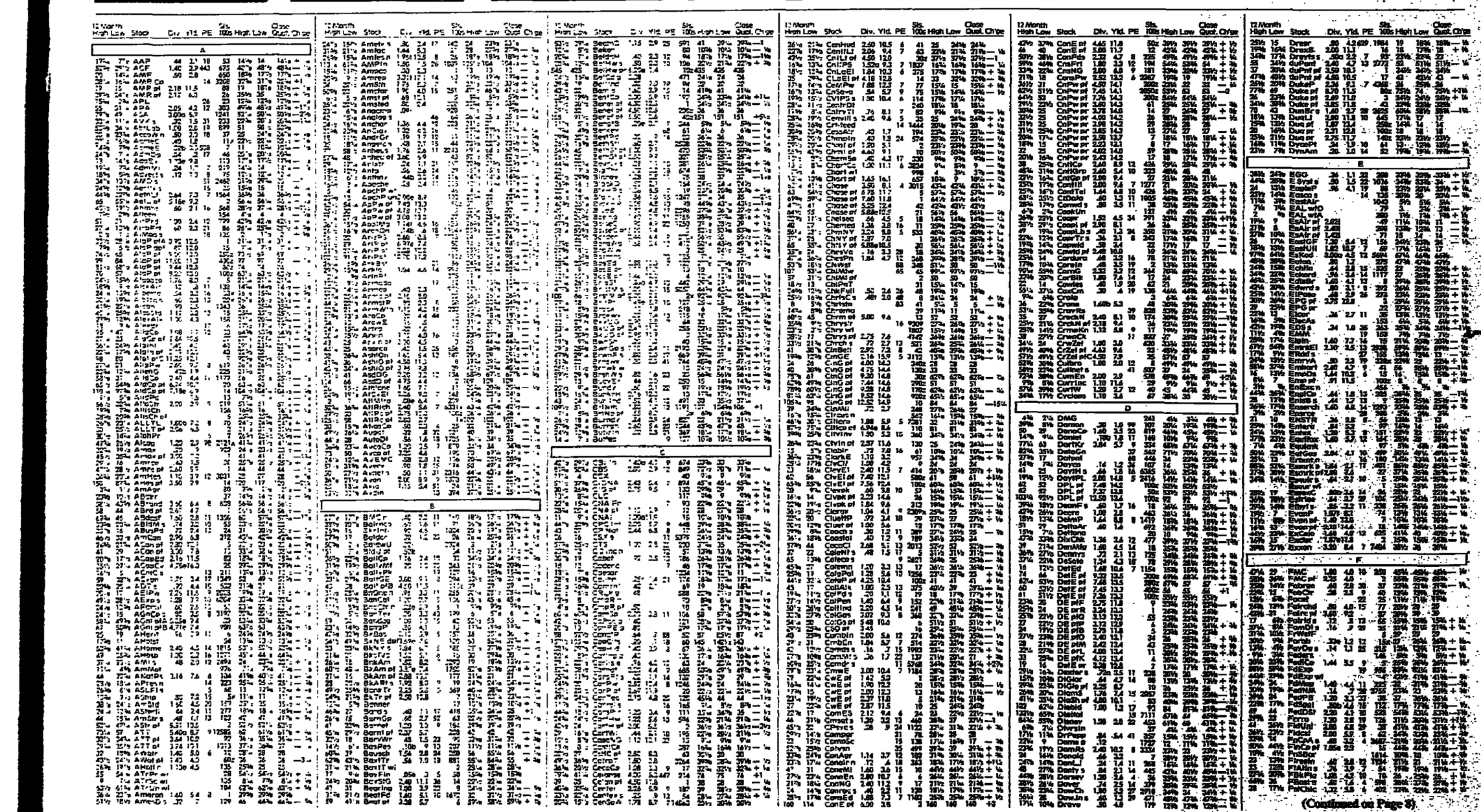
	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	71.38	— 0.05
Utilities	69.81	+ 0.18
Industrials	72.95	— 0.28

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chng
ImpCh	12958	9	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
DomeP	4199	3⅝	3½	3½	+ ⅛
PhilLD	2916	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Kirby	1915	6¼	6	6¼	— ⅛
Hetner	1535	15½	14	14⅝	+1⅛
ChrpH	1331	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
WangB s	1826	31½	30⅝	31⅛	+ ⅛
Wrldm s	1486	24	23⅞	23¾	—1⅛
DolPrd s	1428	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
Costin n	1285	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
213.15	211.17	211.17	— 0.56



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مكبر من الأصل

Herald Tribune

BUSINESS/FINANCE

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1983

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COMMODITIES

By PETER T. KILBORN

Despite Turmoil in Coffee Industry, One Farm in Brazil Is Doing Well

CAMPINAS, Brazil — The rainy season has begun on the São Joao do Atibaia plantation in Campinas, the center of Brazil's most productive coffee-growing region. Next June, at the start of the Brazilian winter, the skies will clear and the leaves will have fallen from the plants, leaving behind branches of bright red berries, each pod containing two beans that a cooperative will sell to roasters, processors and trading companies.

Like most everything else in the Brazilian economy, there is turmoil in coffee. Growth of world consumption has stalled and world prices have nearly stabilized. Production is erratic and costs — fertilizer, wages, farming equipment — keep rising.

In addition, various forms of government support to agriculture are being withdrawn with the result that some of the country's coffee growers have switched to soybeans, cattle and sugar cane. The latter is favored by the government because it is used to make the alcohol that fuels most of the cars now being sold in Brazil.

Brazil would willingly grow a lot more coffee, but per-capita consumption worldwide has been falling.

The São Joao do Atibaia plantation, 60 miles (96 kilometers) from São Paulo, reflects none of this turmoil. It is a showplace farm of 657 acres (266 hectares), without a trace of the litter, poverty or disorder to be found on the roads leading to it.

Out beyond the simple single-story home of Miguel Adolfo Ribeiro, the farm's manager, the view is of tall pine trees and rolling hills of coffee plants, all delineated by concrete fence posts painted white with blue caps and strung with barbed wire.

The fences are for the bony Brahmin calves that are bred here and then sent to other farms for fattening. The calves are another element in Mr. Ribeiro's apparent success in growing coffee.

"It's important to have the right conditions," he said. "You have to give food to the coffee. I use a lot of natural fertilizer from the cattle — 20 liters per tree and 450 grams of chemical fertilizer. Some people use twice as much chemical fertilizer and don't get this kind of production."

'Good, Clean Coffee'

Mr. Ribeiro says that he harvested 3,000 60-kilogram bags of "good, clean coffee" this year from the farm's 90,000 trees. Last year the weather kept the harvest to 1,500 bags, but the year before Mr. Ribeiro collected 3,012 bags. "I haven't any problems," Mr. Ribeiro said. "I sell the coffee well. I sleep well."

Mr. Ribeiro, who wears a straw hat and a T-shirt bearing the logo of Group Supergasbras, a big gas-distribution company that owns the plantation, supervises 42 workers. This includes everyone 15 and older who lives on the plantation. During harvest, he will hire additional migrant workers.

Brazilian growers have been experimenting with American berry-picking machines to harvest the beans, but most still work by hand. Workers harvest the fruit by grasping the trunk end of a branch and sliding their hand toward them along the branch, knocking the fruit to the ground.

The São Joao do Atibaia plantation grows the two varieties of coffee the Brazilians consider the best — Arabica mundo novo and Arabica tatuai. The trees yield fruit for 30 years or more on two-year cycles.

Market Closely Regulated

Since the 1960s, the once-turbulent world coffee market has been closely regulated by the International Coffee Organization, comprising the world's leading growing and consuming countries. After the harvest, member countries meet in London and set the year's prices, the amounts of coffee each country can sell and the amount to stockpile to maintain supplies during bad harvest years.

Under this year's agreement, Brazil is allowed to export 16 million bags of its total crop of 29 million bags — or 28.6 percent of the organization's total exports of 56 million bags. It was also allocated 1.5 million bags to try to sell to countries, mostly Eastern European, that do not recognize the coffee agreement.

Of the rest, 7 million bags are earmarked for domestic consumption and 4.5 million will be stockpiled.

During the July 1982-to-June 1983 harvest year, the Brazilian Coffee Institute says, Brazil exported 17.2 million bags valued at about $2.2 billion. In the year, the average monthly price for Brazilian coffee rose from $1.38 a pound to $1.43, a rate of gain that is expected to continue this year.

Brazil would willingly grow a lot more coffee, but per-capita consumption worldwide has been falling. World consumption for the fiscal year that ended in September was estimated at 81 million bags, up slightly from 80 million the year before and 79 million in 1980-81.

Mr. Ribeiro is as addicted to coffee as most Brazilians. When he has the time, he says, he has a little coffee made thick and sweet in tiny cups every hour during the day.

"The people here take a whole liter with them into the field," he said. "It makes them feel stronger."

New York Times Service

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Oct. 31, excluding bank service charges

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Fl.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	2.9485	4.404	122.26 *	36.86 *	0.1847	—	5.52 *	138.03 *	31.09 *
Brussels(c)	52.51	79.90	20.3445	6.68	3.348 *	18.134	—	25.013	5.636
Frankfurt	2.5785	3.9242	—	32.83 *	1.645 *	89.14 *	4.918 *	122.88 *	27.72 *
London (b)	1.4942	—	3.9313	11.3645	2.387.80	4.6088	79.915	3.1995	14.1663
Milan	1,597.20	2,387.40	608.30	199.73	—	541.90	29.83	747.10	168.57
New York	—	1.493	0.3284	0.1242	0.6625 *	0.2349	0.0166	0.4644	0.1052
Paris	Closed								
Zurich	2.1403	3.1978	81.345 *	26.725 *	0.1339	72.63 *	3.999 *	—	22.54 *
1 ECU	0.859	0.5747	2.2588	6.8755	1,372.10	2.5325	45.9285	1.1371	8.148
1 SDR	1.03928	0.70841	2.78209	N.Q.	1,691.93	3.1233	56.5973	2.2634	10.0392

Dollar Values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.9767	Australian $	1.0239	0.0119	Israeli shekel	83.725	0.4682	Singapore $	2.136
0.054	Austrian schilling	18.525	0.0043	Japanese yen	233.85	0.0579	S. African rand	1.1657
0.0185	Belgian fin. franc	54.10	N.A.	Kuwaiti dinar	—	0.0012	S. Korean won	793.20
0.8113	Canadian $	1.2326	0.0262	Malay. ringgit	2.3465	0.0866	Span. pesete	132.20
0.1053	Danish krone	9.4945	0.1354	Norw. krone	7.3875	0.1278	Swed. krona	7.8275
0.1763	Finnish mark	5.672	0.0482	Phil. peso	20.747	Cinl.	Taiwan $	—
0.0106	Greek drachma	94.025	0.008	Port. escudo	125.231	0.044	Thai baht	22.722
0.1282	Hong Kong $	7.8055	0.2674	Saudi riyal	3.7415	N.A.	U.A.E. dirham	—
1.1825	Irish £	0.8457						

Sterling: 1.2153 Irish £

(c) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

Oct. 31

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1M.	9 ⅛ - 9 ⅜	5¼ - 5⅜	3½ - 3⅝	-	-	8¾ - 9	8½ - 8¾
2M.	9⅜ - 9⅝	5½ - 5⅝	3 ⅝ - 3 ⅞	-	-	9 - 9⅛	8⅝ - 8⅞
3M.	9⅝ - 9⅞	5⅝ - 5 ⅞	3⅞ - 4	no	no	9 - 9⅛	8¾ - 9
6M.	9 ⅞ - 9⅞	5⅝ - 5⅞	3⅞ - 4	-	-	9½ - 9⅝	8⅞ - 9⅛
1Y.	10 - 10⅛	5⅞ - 6	3 ⅞ - 4 ⅛	-	-	10 - 10⅛	9⅛ - 9⅜

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount Rate	8½	8½
Federal Funds	9½	9⅛
Prime Rate	11	11
Broker Loan Rate	10¾	10
Comm. Paper, 30-179 days	9	9
3-month Treasury Bills	8.48	8.50
6-month Treasury Bills	8.75	8.80
CD's 30-59 days	8.62	8.60
CD's 60-89 days	8.75	8.75

West Germany		
Lombard Rate	5.50	5.50
Overnight Rate	Clsd	5.50
One month Interbank	—	5.70
3-month Interbank	—	6.20
6 month Interbank	—	6.25

Japan		
Discount Rate	5	5
Call Money	6½	6 ⅛
60-day Interbank	6 ⅛	6⅛

Britain	Close	Prev.
Bank Base Rate	9	9
Call Money	9⅛	9⅛
91-day Treasury Bill	8 57/64	8 57/64
3-month Interbank	9⅛	9 11/32

France		
Intervention Rate	12¼	12¼
Call Money	Clsd	12
One-month Interbank	—	12 ⅛
3-month Interbank	—	12⅛
6-month Interbank	—	12⅛

Sources: Commerzbank, Bank of Tokyo, Lloyds Bank.

GOLD PRICES

	A.M.	P.M.	Close
Hong Kong	387.55	384.05	— 2.20
Luxembourg	383.80	—	— 4.40
Paris (12.5 kilo)	—	Clsd	
Zurich	383.55	382.00	— 3.00
London	383.50	382.00	— 5.75
New York	382.00	—	— 3.75

Official fixings for London, Paris and Luxembourg, opening and closing prices for Hong Kong and Zurich, N.Y. Handy & Harman, U.S. dollars per ounce.

Failed Wells Dry Up Beaufort Dream

By Douglas Martin

New York Times Service

RESOLUTE, Northwest Territories — Even two years ago, the Beaufort Sea was still a dream of vast oil riches being successfully promoted on Wall Street by John P. Gallagher, the chairman of Dome Petroleum.

Mr. Gallagher, who was called "Smiling Jack," is now retired; Beaufort oil seems, at best, a dream deferred, and Dome's prospects are no brighter.

This summer marked the shortest Beaufort drilling season ever, with ice allowing only 76 days for it, 50 fewer than last year. And last year was also disappointing.

Thus, after more than a decade of drilling, enough oil to justify commercial exploitation has not yet been found. Known reserves total only 700 million barrels, against a potential estimated at more than nine billion, nearly the size of Alaska's Prudhoe Bay.

"We haven't been quite as successful as we'd anticipated," R.A.W. Hoos, a Dome executive, said recently, conceding that the company's earlier hope of beginning Beaufort production by 1985 or 1986 was now impossible.

Mr. Hoos made the admission to an environmental hearing held in this town on Cornwallis Island about 970 kilometers (600 miles) north of the Arctic Circle to discuss the ideas of the companies involved for producing Beaufort oil.

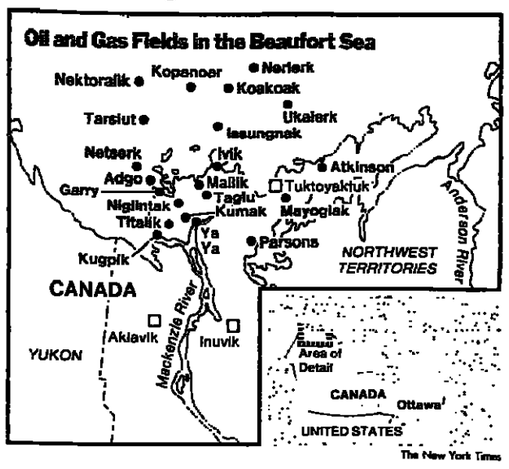
The total bill for the development schemes put forth at the hearing came to $60 billion. This would require large amounts of oil revenue, but that possibility seems to be fast receding. Evidence of the changed view is a skittishness among smaller companies involved in the Beaufort. Canterra Energy, for instance, recently pulled out of its small share of Gulf Canada's $75-million well in the Pitsiulak region.

"Until results show forth, the Beaufort will not command the high profile it once did," said Ian M. Doig, an oil analyst in Calgary, Alberta.

The hearing in Resolute was testimony to an earlier vision of the Beaufort. In the expectation of a bonanza by the mid-1980s, the principal companies operating in the area — Dome, Imperial Oil and Gulf Canada — three years ago asked the Canadian government to begin a major review of the environmental effects of a huge program to pump and ship the oil. So far, the companies say they have spent $20 million, and the government several million more for the the review. Hearings are being held across the Canadian Arctic.

The hearing here was limited to environmental issues, but the

(Continued on Page 9, Col.3)



The New York Times

Asia's Debt Problems Less Grave Than Latins'

By Kenneth N. Gilpin

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The foreign-debt problem of the Philippines does not warrant the concern that other Asian nations may not be able to service their debts, according to bankers and international economists.

Such concern may be understandable, these experts concede, in view of the regional dimensions of the debt crisis in Latin America. But they point out that Asia's approach to development over the past decade has been fundamentally different from that in Latin America.

"As a group, the Asian countries are much more export-oriented, have remained much more competitive and have stronger governments than the Latin American nations," said Rimmer de Vries, a senior vice president at Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.

That is not to say that major southeast Asian nations — the Philippines, Indonesia, South Korea, Malaysia, Taiwan, Singapore and Thailand — have not borrowed heavily in recent years.

At the end of 1982, economists at Morgan Guaranty estimate, the region's six major borrowers had outstanding foreign debts of more than $112 billion. That figure is dwarfed by the $286 billion that the eight principal Latin American nations owed to foreign creditors but — relative to the size of their economies — the numbers are not too different.

How the borrowed funds have been used, however, is very different.

"The ratio of debt to gross national product is relatively comparable between the two regions," said Ram Bhagavatula, chief international economist at Citibank. "But the level of debt to exports is much higher in Latin America than East Asia."

In large part, for the last decade or more, the newly industrialized countries in Asia have used foreign capital to help build up export industries that earn foreign exchange, while keeping their economies relatively open to imports.

"That sort of approach has some

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

Westinghouse Spanish Unit in Receivership

The Associated Press

MADRID — Westinghouse SA, a subsidiary of Westinghouse Electric Corp. of Pittsburgh, said Monday that it was going into receivership.

The subsidiary, 95 percent owned by the U.S. company, is Spain's largest manufacturer of heavy-electrical and transportation equipment. It employs 3,000 workers in six plants, and claims liabilities equivalent to $52.7 million.

The parent company supported the move against the wishes of the Spanish unit's chairman, Santiago Foncillas, who criticized the decision and resigned. Westinghouse said receivership was necessary because of continuing losses at the subsidiary, aggravated by reduced demand and increased competition in Spain.

In addition, the year-old Socialist government says it will cancel five proposed nuclear power plants and reconsider or cancel expansion plans for the national railway system. Those decisions, industry watchers say, seriously affect the Westinghouse unit's two main businesses: equipment for nuclear and coal steam plants and electrical traction machinery for the railway system.

A company spokesman said another Spanish subsidiary, Westinghouse Nuclear, a technical engineering company, was not affected by Westinghouse SA's entry into receivership.

Bank of Italy Forecasts Fragile Recovery Soon

Reuters

ROME — Economic indicators suggest that the Italian economy will start to show a tentative recovery in the last quarter of this year, the Bank of Italy reported Monday. But it said the upturn was likely to be short-lived unless inflation was curbed substantially next year.

The report by the bank's economic studies department contradicted a study released Friday by the national economic studies institute, ISCO, saying that no signs of recovery had emerged, but it shared with the ISCO report a gloomy view of the outlook for 1984.

The bank report repeated a warning a week ago by the governor of the Bank of Italy, Carlo Ciampi, that failure by the government to push through its 1984 budget would cancel economic improvements achieved so far.

The report also cast doubt on the ability of proposed tax and spending measures, even if fully implemented, to cut public-sector borrowing by the 40 trillion lire ($25.16 billion) sought by Prime Minister Bettino Craxi.

"The budget measures, although appreciable ... do not seem capable of producing, in the short term, cuts in the borrowing requirement as large as indicated," the report said. Central bank economists, briefing journalists on the study, made clear they believed further borrowing cuts would be needed.

Meanwhile, the report said, delays in introducing an incomes policy to curb pay rises could compromise the government's entire strategy, aimed at achieving 2 percent inflation-adjusted growth in gross domestic product and a 10 percent inflation rate.

Italy's GNP fell 3.6 percent in the 12 months ended in June. Its inflation rate was 13.6 percent in the 12-month period ended in August.

NYSE Prices End Mixed In Moderate Trading

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange finished mixed Monday as Congress stalled passage of a measure to raise the U.S. debt ceiling.

Reports of renewed fighting between Iran and Iraq also sparked some profit taking. But that could not stop Texas Instruments from soaring $22.75 a share on news the company decided to shelve its money-losing home computer business.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up more than 8 points at the outset after plunging 18.59 to a six-week low Friday, managed to gain 1.72 to 1,225.20. It lost 25.40 overall last week.

The Dow Jones transportation average added 0.56 to 577.17 and the Dow utility average rose 1.44 to 140.70, the highest level since November 1968.

Declines topped advances 867-745 among the 1,986 issues traded.

Volume dropped to 79.5 million shares from the 81.2 million traded Friday.

Texas Instruments, the second most active NYSE-listed issue, soared 22¾ to 124½ on volume of more than 1.9 million shares on the company's decision late Friday to drop its home computer business after reporting a $110.8 million third-quarter loss. [Story on Page 11.]

Traders were disturbed Congress had failed to raise the debt-limit ceiling. That prompted Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan to warn the department's $16-billion quarterly refunding was in jeopardy.

"Reports that hostilities between Iran and Iraq had heightened appeared to trigger some selling in the afternoon," said Michael Metz of Oppenheimer & Co. "The market is panic-prone and this news gave traders an excuse to sell."

Prices spurted at the outset on news of a larger-than-expected $2.4-billion drop in the U.S. money supply that bolstered hopes for lower interest rates.

Southern Co. was the most active NYSE-listed issue, off ⅛ to 17¼. Texas Instruments followed and Northeast Utilities was third, up ⅛ to 13⅜.

Motorola lost 5 to 131 as investors fled to Texas Instruments. Commodore International, which fell 6¼ points last week on some negative published reports, gained 2¾ to 34⅛.

IBM shed 1¼ to 126¾. The company, subject for months of speculation about a new home computer called "Peanut," has scheduled a new product demonstration Tuesday.

Markets Closed

All banks and financial markets were closed Monday in France for a holiday, as was the stock market in Belgium. All financial markets and banks are closed Tuesday in France, Belgium and Italy for a holiday.

Boeing, McDonnell Report Higher Net For the 3d Quarter

The Associated Press

SEATTLE — The two largest U.S. aerospace companies, Boeing Co. and McDonnell Douglas Corp., said their profits increased in the third quarter as a result of increased orders for airplanes and earlier cost-cutting measures.

Quarterly earnings climbed 8.7 percent from a year earlier at Seattle-based Boeing, the largest aerospace company, and rose 27.7 percent at second-ranked McDonnell Douglas of St. Louis.

Plan to build engine for Airbus A320 gets a go-ahead. Page 9.

Boeing reported that profit rose to $75 million, or 78 cents a share, from $69 million, or 71 cents a share, in the third quarter of 1982. Revenue rose 9.7 percent to $2.26 billion from $2.06 billion.

Boeing said profit for the nine months rose nearly 28 percent to $257 million, or $2.66 a share, from $201 million, or $2.08 a share, a year earlier. Revenue jumped 28 percent to $8.4 billion from $6.54 billion.

Orders for 73 jet transports were announced during the third quarter, bringing total orders for the year to 117.

Sales to the U.S. government during the first nine months totaled $2.5 billion, up from $2.3 billion during the like period last year.

Boeing delivered a total of 161 airplanes during the first nine months, compared with 126 a year earlier. Among the deliveries this year were 20 757s and 42 767s, both new, fuel-efficient passenger jets.

T.A. Wilson, Boeing's chairman, said that based on current programs and schedules, the company projects $11 billion in sales for 1983. Mr. Wilson said the company's backlog of unfilled orders as of Sept. 30 totaled $17.5 billion, up from $19 billion at the end of 1982.

McDonnell Douglas said its profit for the third quarter climbed to $70.9 million, or $1.78 a share, from $55.5 million, or $1.40 a share, a year earlier. Revenue rose more than 11 percent to $2.04 billion from $1.83 billion.

For the nine months, profit rose 25 percent to $192.3 million, or $4.84 a share, from $153.8 million, or $3.90 a share, a year earlier. Revenue rose 12 percent to $6.05 billion from $5.4 billion.

McDonnell Douglas said the third-quarter and nine-month earnings increases resulted from increased sales and operating improvements in aerospace lines of business and from higher interest income and lower interest expense.

Separately, Sanford N. McDonnell, McDonnell's chairman, said Monday that the company cannot offer striking workers greater improvements in wages and benefits than have been accepted by workers at Boeing.

In reference to Sunday's vote by the United Auto Workers to reject a contract offered by the company, McDonnell said a prolonged strike would force McDonnell Douglas to withdraw from the commercial-aircraft business.

Reagan Said To Be Mulling Steel Complaint

United Press International

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan agreed Monday to take under consideration a steel industry complaint that Third World countries were dumping steel in the United States, hurting the domestic firms, an industry officials said.

David M. Roderick, chairman of the board of U.S. Steel Corp., told reporters, "We've had a long dialogue with the administration, dealing with trade and taxes."

He said their meeting with Mr. Reagan focused on those two subjects and that the industry officials wanted to "express our concern prior to his going to Japan and about the surging of trade in steel from Third World countries."

He said Mr. Reagan indicated the administration will review the trade policy prior to going to Japan. "We didn't ask for specific action," Mr. Roderick said.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.
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Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. — Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc. — Julius Baer International Limited — Banca del Gottardo — Bank of America International Limited
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Bankers Trust International Limited — Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (B.A.I.I.) — Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A. — Banque Française du Commerce Exterieur
Banque Generale du Luxembourg S.A. — Banque Indosuez — Banque Internationale a Luxembourg S.A. — Banque Nationale de Paris
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Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank — Blyth Eastman Paine Webber International Limited — B.S.L. Underwriters Limited — Cause des Depots et Consignations
Cazenove & Co. — Chase Manhattan Capital Markets Group Chase Manhattan Limited — Chemical Bank International Group — CIBC Limited
Citicorp Capital Markets Group — Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft — Compagnie de Banque et d'Investissements, CBI — La Compagnie Financiere
Continental Illinois Capital Markets Group — Copenhagen Handelsbank A/S — County Bank Limited — Credit Agricole — Credit Commercial de France — Credit Lyonnais
Credit Suisse First Boston Limited — Creditanstalt-Bankverein — Daiwa Europe Limited — Richard Daus & Co Bankers — Den Danske Bank af 1871 Aktieselskab — Den norske Creditbank — DG BANK Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank
Deutsche Girozentrale -Deutsche Kommunalbank- — Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation — Dominion Securities Ames Limited — Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft — Enskilda Securities Aktiebolaget Enskilda Limited — European Banking Company Limited
Fuji International Finance Limited — Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG Vienna — Girozentrale und Bank der osterreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft — Groupement des Banquiers Prives Genevois — Hambros Bank Limited
Handelsbank N.W. (Overseas) Limited — Henriques Bank Aktiesselskab — Hill Samuel & Co. Limited — The Hongkong Bank Group — E. F. Hutton International Inc. — IBJ International Limited
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Kredietbank S. A. Luxembourgeoise — Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited — Lazard Freres et Cie — Lloyds Bank International Limited — LTCB International Limited — Manufacturers Hanover Limited
Merck, Finck & Co. — Mitsui Finance Europe Limited — Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited — Morgan Guaranty Ltd — Morgan Stanley International
Nederlandse Credietbank N.V. — The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd. — Nippon Credit International (HK) Ltd. — Nippon European Bank S.A.
Nomura International Limited — Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale — Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. — Österreichische Landerbank Aktiengesellschaft — Orion Royal Bank Limited
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V. — PK Christiania Bank (UK) Ltd. — Postipankki — Privatbanken A S — Prudential-Bache Securities — Rabobank Nederland — Rea Brothers Plc
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Svenska Handelsbanken Group — Ueberseer Limited — Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft — J. Vontobel & Co. — S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale — Dean Witter Reynolds Overseas Ltd. — Wood Gundy Limited — Yasuda Trust Europe Limited

October 1983

Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices Up to the closing on Wall Street

(Continued from Page 6)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
62½	51½	FChI o pf	5.03e	9.3		1270	53⅞	52⅛	53⅞	+ ⅛
87	74½	FChI pf B	6.25e	7.5		190e	83	83	83	— ⅛
25¼	12½	FIBTex	1.20	7.3	7	572	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ⅛
63¼	52	FIBTx pf	5.71e	10.9		1304	52⅛	52¼	52⅛	
14	4½	FICity			33	180	13½	12⅞	13½	+ ⅛
47	29¼	FInSvc	2.24	5.2	8	134	43¾	43¼	43¾	— ⅛
32½	29	FInvst pf	2.37	8.0		18	29¾	29½	29¾	+ ½
15⅛	7⅞	FINiss	.24	2.1	24	251	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
41½	28⅛	FNSIB	2.64	7.3	5	19	36	35¾	36	
8½	4	FstPg				192	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
24	17⅛	FtUnRl	1.48	6.4	13	45	23½	23⅛	23¼	+ ⅛
20	18½	FrVaBk	.72	4.6	7	305	15¾	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
26⅞	14½	FWaCs			5	39	20¼	19⅞	20¼	
51½	49½	FWisc pf	6.25	12.4		600z	52	50½	50½	—1
55⅛	48⅛	Fishb	2.40	5.3	6	62	45¼	44	45	+ ⅝
14⅜	7⅜	FishPd				98	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
58⅛	32½	FitFING	2.40	5.1	7	13	48	47½	47½	— ½
47½	36¾	FitFnl	3.28e	7.5		50	44	44	44	+ ⅛
41⅞	13⅞	FleetE s	.30	1.0	17	1289	32⅞	30⅞	30⅞	—1½
30¼	19¼	Flmng s	.72	2.5	12	463	29½	28½	28¾	+ ¼
30	18⅛	FlexIV	.88	3.1	112	32	28¼	28¼	28¼	
13½	11⅜	Flexl pf	1.61	13.7		2	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
33⅜	25½	Flexl pf	2.75	8.9		25	31	31	31	+ ⅛
39½	22	FlgrSt	.20	.8	18	162	26⅜	25⅞	26½	+ ¼
44⅞	21½	FlcpIPt				24	53	32	31⅛	+ ⅜
33¼	17⅜	FlaEC	.14	.4	18	9	32¼	32	32¼	+ ⅛
41¼	32½	FlaPL	3.60	8.7	11	5	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	+ ⅛
21⅜	16⅜	FlaPrg	1.92	9.0	8	447	21½	21⅛	21⅜	
30¼	14⅜	FlaSt	.40	2.0		106	20⅜	20	20⅛	
18⅞	8¼	FlwGen				116	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
21¼	11⅜	Flowrs	.48	2.5	15	114x	19⅜	18⅞	19	
25⅜	17⅛	Fluor	.80	4.7	13	834	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	
51½	38⅛	FootnC	2.20	4.6	12	1	48	48	48	
70½	28⅜	FordM	1.80	2.7	9	4078	67⅜	65¾	66⅜	+ ⅛
40	25⅜	FtDetr	1.36	11.6		43	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
62	45⅛	FtHewd	1.32	2.3	15	329	57⅜	55⅞	57	+1¼
17⅜	11⅛	FostWh	.44	2.9	10	154	15⅜	14⅞	15	
34⅛	19⅛	FoxStP	.88	3.1	19	9	29⅜	28⅞	29⅜	
47½	31⅛	FoxPro	1.04	3.2	24	215	32½	31⅛	32⅜	— ⅛
7⅜	4⅜	FMOG n				874	5⅜	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
27⅜	14	FrptMc	.40b	3.6	26	1329	20⅜	19⅞	20	— ⅛
28⅜	14¼	Frigitn	.44	1.7	19	99	26⅜	25⅞	26⅜	— ⅛
48¼	21⅜	Fruehf	.40	.9		148	46	45⅜	45⅜	
39⅜	11⅜	Fuqua s	.36	1.3	7	433	27¼	26½	26⅜	

G

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
19⅜	11¼	GAF	.051			257	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
25¼	15	GAF pf	1.20	5.7		20	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
32⅜	22½	GAT X	2.40	8.0	18	1175	30⅜	29⅞	30⅜	—2¼
44	29⅜	GAT pf	2.50	6.6		2	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	—2⅜
39⅛	12⅜	GCA s				1899	32⅜	30⅛	31	—1⅜
64	34⅜	GEICO	.72	1.2	14	6	59⅜	59¼	59¼	
14½	8⅜	GEO	.18t			110	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
7⅜	2⅜	GFS				22	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
45⅜	35¼	GTE	3.00	6.6	9	3469	46⅛	45½	45⅜	+ ⅛
41⅜	33⅛	GTE pf	2.50	6.3		2	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	— ⅜
22⅜	20⅜	GTE pf	2.48	11.3		12	22¼	22	22	— ⅛
22¼	8⅜	GaHtel	.60	3.6		185	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	
72	51⅜	Gannett	1.92	3.2	17	1271	61⅛	59½	60¼	— ½
22⅜	16	GapSt s	.40	1.8	9	96	23⅜	22½	22½	— ⅜
26⅛	11½	Gearhf	.40	1.8	82	120	22½	22	22¼	+ ⅛
27⅜	14⅛	Gelco	.56	2.9		44	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛
63¼	44	GemCo			121	14	62	61⅜	61⅜	— ⅜
17	14¼	GemIn	3.20e	20.6		26	15⅜	15½	15½	— ⅛
22¼	16	GAInv	1.51e	7.1		46	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ⅛
28⅜	18½	GnBcsh	1.20	3.5	6	44	28⅜	27⅜	28⅜	+ ⅛
45½	25⅜	GCInm	.64	1.4	9	196	45⅜	44	45	+1¼
43⅜	25½	GCImn pf	.76	1.7		16	44	43	44	+1
29⅜	13⅜	GnDyn			119	151	26⅜	24⅜	26¼	— ⅜
57	29	GnDyn	1.00	1.8	12	1156	54½	54	54½	+ ¼
52⅜	42⅜	GenEls	1.90	3.7	12	4655	52⅜	51⅜	51⅜	— ¼
52½	36⅜	GnFds	2.40	4.5	9	1775	53½	52½	53½	+ ⅜
32⅜	15⅜	GnMls	.60a	2.9	24	46	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	
5⅜	1½	GGth wt				64	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
22⅜	21⅜	GGth pf	1.90	8.0		2	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
22⅜	11⅜	GHost s	.44	2.4	10	97	19⅜	18½	18½	— ⅜
29⅜	13⅜	GnNutr	.40	1.2	10	484	17⅜	16⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
66⅜	29⅜	GnInst	.50	1.7	13	1634	30⅜	29⅜	30	+ ⅜
48⅜	34½	GaMills	2.04	3.8	10	1090	54⅜	53½	53⅜	+ ⅜
80	53⅜	GMot	2.40e	3.1	9	5536	77⅜	76⅜	77½	+ ½
40	33½	GMot pf	3.75	10.7		3	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	
52⅜	44	GMot pf	5.00	10.5		7	47⅜	47½	47½	— ⅜
29⅜	10	GNCs	.16	1.0	19	117	16	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
9⅜	5⅜	GPU			10	591	7⅜	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
73	51⅜	GenRe	1.28	2.0	14	649	64⅜	63⅜	64⅜	+ ⅜
7⅜	3	GnRetr				41	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
50	40½	GnSignl	1.68	3.5	16	224	48⅛	46⅜	48⅛	+ ⅛
11⅜	10	GTFl pf	1.05	11.1		400z	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
37	26⅜	GTire	1.50b	4.1	27	117	37	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅜
9⅜	4⅜	Gensco				282	8½	8	8⅛	— ⅛
46⅜	17⅜	GnRad s	.08	.2	46	1009	33	32¼	33	+1
21¼	14	Genst s	.40			547	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
28	15	Gst pf	1.68	8.2		15	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
48⅜	38⅛	GenuPt	1.38	3.2	15	202	43⅜	42⅜	43⅜	+ ⅜
31⅜	20	GePac	.60	2.5		902x	24½	23½	24	
36⅜	25	GoPr pfB	2.50	7.4		2	33	33	33	
29½	25⅜	GePw pf	3.44	13.0		55	26⅜	26½	26½	— ⅛
32⅜	25⅜	GePw pf	3.76	12.9		18	29⅛	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	18½	GePw pf	2.56	12.7		4	20⅜	19⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
26½	22⅜	GePw pf	2.50	12.5		3	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
25⅛	22⅜	GePw pf	2.75	11.3		3	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
67⅜	37½	GePw pf	7.80	12.9		50z	60½	60½	60½	+ ½
66½	36½	GePw pf	7.72	12.9		50z	60	59⅜	59⅜	—1¼
27⅜	21⅜	GerbPd	1.48	3.9	11	125	38⅜	37	37½	— ⅜
29⅜	7⅜	Gerbs s	.12	.6	34	104	22½	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅜
73¼	44⅜	Getty	2.48e	3.6	13	1130	72½	70½	71¼	+1¼
7⅜	14½	Getty pf	1.20	7.6		12	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
8½	4⅜	GlacPk				40	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
7⅜	1⅜	GlbrFn				6	2⅛	1⅞	2	
23	15¼	GlfWill	.52	3.1	151	375	17⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ½
51½	40⅜	GlfWt	2.44	4.9	11	562	50	49⅜	49⅜	— ⅛
17⅜	9⅜	GlacWf				2	14½	14½	14½	
13	7⅜	GlobUM	.24	2.6	5	569	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
19⅜	5⅜	GldNg s			17	825	15¼	14⅜	14⅜	
8	5⅜	GldN wt				335	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
30½	11½	GldWF	.03e	.1	6	99	22⅜	22	22	
43⅜	26⅜	Gorich	1.56	5.1		416	31⅜	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅜
36⅜	27	Goodyr	1.40	4.5	11	3424	31⅜	30⅜	31⅜	+1⅛
16⅜	10⅜	GordnJ	.56	3.1	11	479	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
43⅜	28	Gould	1.72	4.6	16	3416	28⅜	25⅜	26	—2½
25⅜	15⅜	Grace	2.07	8.0	9	452	26⅜	25⅜	25⅜	
43½	44⅜	Grainer	1.20	1.9	19	225	62⅜	61	61	+2⅜
17⅜	8⅜	Granite				10	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
14⅜	7⅜	GtAtPc			16	9365	11⅛	10⅜	11⅛	+ ⅛
40⅜	22½	GtLkIn	.80a	2.2	10	41	37	36½	36½	— ⅜
26⅜	15⅜	GNIrn	1.50e	7.4	17	1	20⅜	20	20⅜	
54	32⅜	GNWtk	2.00	3.8	12	113	52⅜	52	52	—1
60½	53⅜	GNNk pf	4.75	8.0		1	59½	59½	59½	
22⅜	15⅜	GWFin	.88	4.1	17	1722	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅜
19⅜	8⅜	GWHse				19	11⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
15⅜	10⅜	GWP	1.64	11.4		21	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
28	14⅜	Greyh	1.20	5.6	9	1849	21⅜	21½	21½	— ⅛
47	37	Greyh pf	4.75	10.7		300z	44½	44½	44½	+1½
27⅜	14	GrptMc	.40b	3.6	26	1329	20⅜	19⅜	20	— ⅛
28⅜	14¼	Grlgrtn	.44	1.7	19	99	26⅜	25⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
48¼	21⅜	Grucht	.40	.9		148	46	45⅜	45⅜	
39⅜	11⅜	Fuqua s	.36	1.3	7	433	27¼	26½	26⅜	

H

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
8⅜	2⅜	HRT				117	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
35⅜	23⅜	HalFB	1.70	6.0	22	582	29¼	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
42½	27⅜	Halbm	1.60	4.3	12	2030	38⅜	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅛
43½	27½	HamP	1.84	4.4	22	96	42	41⅜	41⅜	+ ⅜
13⅞	12⅜	HanPS	1.47e	11.5		420	13⅜	12⅞	13⅜	+ ⅛
18⅜	15⅜	HanJ	1.84e	10.2		38	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	
35½	15⅜	HndImn	1.00	3.1	14	60	32⅜	32	32⅜	— ⅜
24⅜	15⅜	HandH	.60	3.5	22	131	18	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
26⅜	16⅜	Hanna	.40	1.5	9	74	26⅜	26	26⅜	
29½	17⅜	HarBrJ	1.00	2.7	10	167	27⅜	27	27⅜	— ⅛
47⅜	31⅜	HardI	.76	2.0	16	39	38⅜	37⅜	38⅜	— ⅛
17⅜	9⅜	HarmIh				74	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
18⅜	16	HrPRw n	.80	4.7	9	23	17	16⅜	17	+ ⅛
73½	29⅜	HarBk	2.32	3.3	14	89	70⅜	70⅛	70⅜	+ ⅛
51⅜	34½	Harris	.88	2.6	20	805	35⅜	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅜
24½	17⅜	HarcLn	1.52	5.3	7	2	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	
26⅜	17	HartHs	.50	2.2	15	443	23⅜	22⅜	23	+ ⅜
36⅜	21⅜	Hartmx	.94	2.8	12	29	34⅜	34	34	— ⅛
16⅜	15	HaWse	1.80	11.5	11	25	16	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
37⅜	27⅜	HarMEl	3.12	9.2	11	105	33⅜	32⅜	33⅜	+ ⅛
13	6⅜	HavesA				20	9⅛	9	9	+ ⅛
31½	12⅜	HazTm s	.32	1.5	50	108	21⅜	20⅜	21	+ ⅛
20⅜	11⅜	HazLbn	.32	2.4	21	23	13⅜	13½	13⅜	
29⅜	11⅜	HecPn	.28	1.7	64	222	17	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
26⅜	14⅜	HecMn				72	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	— ⅛
44	24	Hellm s	.46e	1.1	18	1102	39⅜	37⅜	38	—1⅜
22⅜	17⅜	Hellks	.48	1.9	13	459	25⅜	24⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
36⅜	24⅜	Hellrs				282	8½	8	8⅛	— ⅛
58	17	HelenC			18	75	51⅜	50½	50½	— ⅜
22½	10	Helmrl	.98		90	851	29½	29½	29½	— ⅛
28½	16⅜	HelPat	.34	1.6	10	277	22⅜	21⅜	22⅜	
6⅜	4⅜	HemCo				19	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
13⅜	12⅜	Hemlnc	1.10	9.8		2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
43⅜	24⅜	Herculs	1.44	3.9	14	584	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	— ½
15	6	HerIIC			28	140	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
21⅜	16	HerlCpf	1.50	8.0		13	18⅜	18½	18⅜	
35	24⅜	Hrshy s			11	876	32½	32⅜	32⅜	+ ⅜
5⅜	3⅜	Hesstn				62	18⅜	18	18⅜	— ⅜
19⅜		HestnPt				6	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
48⅜	30½	HewPk s	.18	.5	23	8477	37	35⅜	35⅜	—1⅜
27⅜	18⅜	Hexcel	.60	3.1	21	56x	19½	19⅜	19⅜	—1
16½	9⅜	HiShear	.20	3.4		40	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
13⅜	7⅜	Hilvat	.15	1.8	46	17x	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
48⅜	42⅜	Hilton	1.80	3.3	14	266	55⅜	54⅜	55	+ ⅛
41⅜	23⅜	Hitachi	.24	.7	19	149	37⅜	37	37⅜	+ ⅛
59	41	HldayIn	.84	1.7	16	307	49⅜	48⅜	49⅜	+ ⅛
57½	39	HollyS	1.00	1.7		384	59⅜	58⅜	57⅜	— ⅜
9½	6⅜	HmeG pf	1.10	12.4		7	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
37⅜	19⅜	HmstkS	.20	.8	21	1894	26⅜	25⅜	26⅜	—1⅛
44⅜	32⅜	Honda	.35e	.8	12	135	44⅜	43⅜	44	— ⅜
134	82½	Honwll	3.60	2.9	12	1310	124½	123	123½	+ ⅜
26⅜	14⅜	HoovU s	.92	3.9	11	3	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅜
26⅜	15⅜	HorBrn	1.52	5.8	9	92	27⅜	26⅜	27⅜	+ ⅜
17⅜	8⅜	Horizon	.54	6.0		169	9⅜	8⅜	9	+ ⅛
56⅜	25⅜	HosCo	.40	1.0	15	4416	41⅜	40⅜	41	+ ⅛
16⅜	12⅜	HotelTr	2.60	10.9	11	2	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅜
20⅜	12⅜	HouLgM s	.88	3.5	12	67	25	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
25⅜	17⅜	HouPts	.40	2.8	9	140	14½	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
34	19	HousInt	1.20	5.3	9	816	22⅜	21½	22	
34⅜	21⅜	HouNat	4.20	8.7		47	24	23⅜	24	
14⅜	8⅜	Houlnd	2.32	10.1	17	997	23	22⅜	22	— ⅜
49⅜	28½	HouNG	1.82	3.8	10	7123	48⅜	47½	47⅜	— ⅜
21	15	HouOil	2.40pf	12.6		32	19	18⅜	19	
27⅜	17⅜	HouPt	.40	1.9	14	21	21	20⅜	21	+ ⅛
26	17⅜	Hubbell	2.20	10.1	11	59	22⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
19	9⅜	Huffy	.30	1.8	409	73	16½	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅜
24⅜	16	HughTl	.84	4.3		701	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
14	7⅜	Hughes	.40	2.3	13	4965	16⅜	16	16⅜	— ⅜
24	20⅜	Humag pf	2.50	10.6		16	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅜
20½	10½	HuntCh	.50	2.5	24	47	20⅜	19⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
53⅜	27⅜	HuffE s	.20	2.3	6	924	35	33⅜	34⅜	+ ⅛
22½	17½	Hydral	1.84	8.9	8	6	20⅜	20½	20⅜	+ ⅜

I

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
49	31⅜	IC Ind	2.36	5.4	12	845	44⅜	44	44	
73	47½	IC Ind pf	3.50	5.4		21	65⅜	65	65⅜	— ⅜
15⅜	6½	ICN			51	1039	7½	7	7⅛	— ⅛
18⅜	15⅜	INAtn	1.92pf	11.5		15	17	16⅜	16⅜	
30⅜	15	IU Int	1.15b	4.5	14	1351	25⅜	25	25⅜	+ ⅛
34⅜	26⅜	IdahoP	3.08	9.6	7	106	32⅜	32	32	
22⅜	16⅜	IdeaB	.36t			639	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅜
34⅜	29	IllPowr	2.48	10.7	7	1439	23⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
21⅜	18⅜	IlPow pf	2.35	12.1		200z	19½	19½	19½	
37⅜	33	IlPow pf	4.12	11.8		100z	35	35	35	+ ⅛
56	35⅜	ITW	1.16	2.2	13	62	52	51⅛	51⅜	— ⅛
17⅜	9⅜	ImatCo				96	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅜
18⅜	8⅜	INCO	.20	1.5		2071	13⅛	12⅛	13	— ⅛
59½	51½	IndIMp	7.08	13.1		10z	54	54	54	—1⅛
103½	91	IndIMp pf	12.00	11.9		50z	100½	100½	100½	
18⅜	15⅜	IndIMp pf	2.15	12.6		5	17	16⅜	17	+ ⅜
19⅜	16⅛	IndIMp pf	2.25	12.9		15	17⅜	17½	17½	— ⅜
38⅜	26⅜	IndPGas	3.28	8.7	7	30	38½	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅜
29⅜	24½	IndSPL	2.76	9.3	7	121	29⅜	29½	29⅜	
14	7⅜	Indsco	.14	1.4	11	224	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
25½	19⅜	Infmtc			13	36	21⅜	21⅛	21½	— ⅛
57⅜	35⅜	IngerR	2.60	5.7		616	47⅜	45½	45⅜	— ⅜
37	27⅜	IngrR pf	2.35	7.6		28	31⅜	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅜
17⅜	10⅜	IngrTec	.54	3.8	24	34	14⅜	14	14⅜	— ⅛
35	21	InlGSM	.50	1.7		361	29⅜	28⅜	28⅜	—1⅜
26⅜	16⅜	InsIco	1.00b	5.1	10	102	19⅜	19⅜	19½	+ ⅛
15⅜	10½	InsRsn				9	11⅛	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
1⅞	⅞	Instnet				742	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
46	17	IntgP s			12	426	32⅜	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
44⅜	33½	IntgP pf	3.63	9.1		23	33⅜	32⅜	33⅜	
55½	35⅜	IntgP pf				11	54	53½	53½	—1
48⅜	42	IntgP pf	4.25	9.7		78	44	44	44	+ ⅛
27⅜	15½	IntRFn	.45e	2.8		92	16⅜	15⅜	16⅛	+ ⅛
19⅜	17	IntSe	0.10e	11.5		69	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
85	53⅜	Interco	2.88	4.3	12	1779	68⅛	67	67	—1⅛
183	119	Inter pf	7.75	5.3		1	147	147	147	—1
30⅜	16⅜	IntrTel	1.20	7.3		2485	17⅜	16½	16½	—½
44⅜	26⅜	IntrTh	2.80	6.2	21	61	42⅜	41	42	+ ⅜
30⅜	14⅜	IntMed n				984	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ⅜
24⅜	15⅜	IntAlu	.60	3.1	14	30	19⅜	19	19⅜	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
43	21½	JWT	1.44	3.6	22	171	39⅜	38½	39½	— ⅛
42⅜	15⅜	JRivers	.40	1.3	10	888	30½	29⅞	30⅜	— ⅛
25⅜	8⅜	Jamesn s	.16	.6	10	155	17⅜	16⅜	17⅜	+ ⅜
13⅜	8⅜	JeanF	1.13e	9.3		85	12⅜	11⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
38	27½	JeffPil	1.76	4.7	9	183	37⅜	37	37⅜	+ ⅛
71	57⅜	JerCp	9.36	14.5		220z	64½	64½	64½	—1
63	51⅜	JerCp pf	8.12	14.5		20z	56	56	56	—1
84	59⅜	JerCp pf	11.00	14.3		100z	78	77	77	—2
17½	14⅜	JerCp pf	2.18	14.0		4	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
54⅜	41⅜	JewelC	2.60	4.9	8	447	53⅜	52⅜	53½	+ ½
10	4⅜	JewKr			169	70	6⅜

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Mesa Group to Solicit Shareholders To Fight Gulf's Reorganization Plan

AMARILLO, Texas — Mesa Petroleum Co. and its co-investors in Gulf Oil Corp. have filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission preliminary proxy materials to solicit other shareholders against Gulf's reorganization proposal, Mesa said Monday. Holders are to vote Dec. 2 on the proposed reorganization.

Mesa is exercising rights under Pennsylvania law to demand access to Gulf's list of shareholders and certain other corporate records. Gulf is incorporated in Pennsylvania. Lehman Brothers, Kuhn Loeb Inc. has been retained as financial adviser to Mesa and the other investors.

Mesa has said it opposes changes in Gulf's structure that would make Gulf a Delaware corporation and eliminate cumulative voting rights for shareholders.

Mesa and the other investors in its group have said they plan to spend $1 billion buying Gulf stock. The group already owns slightly less than 11 percent of the shares outstanding, a figure that could permit the investors to secure one seat on the Gulf board at next May's annual meeting.

U.S. Machine Tool Orders Rise 14%

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — U.S. machine-tool orders rose to $156 million in September, up 14 percent from $137.3 million in August and 80 percent from $86.9 million in September 1982, the National Machine Tool Builders Association said Monday.

Orders for metal-forming tools rose 15 percent last month to $3.4 million and were up 56 percent from September 1982, the association said. It said metal-cutting tool orders rose 13 percent to $102.7 million, or 95 percent above the year-earlier level.

The September backlog of unfilled orders totaled $1.06 billion, down from $1.52 billion in September 1982, the association said. It said industry shipments rose 19 percent last month to $134.4 million from $113 million in August but were 51 percent below shipments a year earlier.

Matsushita VTR Pact With Europeans

TOKYO (Reuters) — Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. has reached basic agreement with the European electronics companies Philips and Grundig to supply them with technology to make VHS-format video tape recorders, Matsushita said Monday.

It said Philips, of the Netherlands, and Grundig, of West Germany, which manufacture the Philips-developed V2000-format recorder, asked Matsushita to provide the VHS technology. Matsushita said the details were not yet agreed upon.

Industry sources said the Europeans' move followed slow sales of V2000 recorders because of poor picture reproduction. Their share in the European market is less than 20 percent, the sources said. VHS-format recorders account for 70 percent of the world market.

BHP, Vickers to Merge Subsidiaries

MELBOURNE (Reuters) — Broken Hill Proprietary Co. and Vickers have agreed in principle to merge the heavy-engineering division of Commonwealth Steel Co. with Vickers Australia Ltd. to form a new listed company to be called Comsteel Vickers Ltd., the parent companies said Monday.

A Broken Hill spokesman said BHP and Vickers would each own about 40 percent of the company and the public would own about 20 percent. He said the deal excluded Comsteel's stainless flat products division, which will be sold to another BHP unit, John Lysaght (Australia) Ltd., at a price still to be determined.

Vickers holds 66 pct of Vickers Australia's issued and BHP owns 86 percent of Comsteel.

Honda to Aid Chinese Cycle Factory

TOKYO (Reuters) — Honda Motor Co. has signed an agreement with China's Sichuan Xinguang Industrial Product Import and Export Corp. and the Jialing Machine Factory of Chongqing under which Honda will help the factory produce Honda-designed motorcycles to be sold in China, Honda said Monday.

It said the seven-year agreement would allow the factory to build 70cc motorcycles initially and 125cc cycles later with components supplied by Japan. Initial output, starting next spring, will be about 100,000 motorcycles a year, Honda said.

The factory has produced 50cc motorcycles of its own design at a rate of 100,000 a year since receiving technical assistance from Honda in September 1981. The agreement provides for the factory to pay yen royalties to Honda.

OPEC Body Sees Slump in Oil Market

NICOSIA (Reuters) — OPEC's market monitoring committee sees a possible deterioration in the oil market in the 1984 first quarter that could be as serious as the market's decline in the 1983 first quarter, the Middle East Economic Survey reported Monday.

Market developments could eventually make the defence of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' prices more difficult, especially after the 1984 first quarter, the newsletter quoted the committee as saying at a meeting in Vienna last week.

It said increasingly uneven reporting of oil production data by OPEC members posed serious problems for the committee. OPEC output estimates for the third quarter ranged between 17.85 million and 18.33 million barrels a day, the newsletter said, adding that Saudi Arabia apparently had reduced production in the second half of October from the level in the first half of the month.

Japan's VTR Exports Set High in September

Reuters

TOKYO — Japanese exports of videotape recorders rose to a record 1.47 million sets in September on stronger sales to all major markets except the European Community, Japan's Electronics Industries Association said Monday.

The September total compares with the previous record of 1.38 million sets in July 1983, and represented a gain of 21.8 percent from the September 1982 level. Exports to the United States rose 77.2 percent, to 541,928 sets, from a year earlier due to increased shipments for Christmas sales, it said. But sales to the EC fell 18.6 percent.

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U.S.-Japan Talks Fail to Bridge Gap

United Press International

TOKYO — U.S. and Japanese trade negotiators completed their first day of talks Monday aimed at removing trade irritants before President Ronald Reagan's Nov. 9-12 visit, but they failed to bridge their differences, a U.S. spokesman said.

The meeting, between a U.S. team led by Trade Representative William E. Brock and top Japanese trade officials, covered a wide range of topics, including Japanese auto exports, the yen-dollar relationship, tariffs and high-tech trade, David Demarest, a spokesman, said.

"There was no agreement on any of the subjects discussed," he said.

Mr. Demarest, a Brock aide who was present during the two-hour meeting, said the two sides engaged in "a very thorough discussion" of the topics but "did not come to any decision."

They are scheduled to meet again Tuesday.

A central issue of the talks was the thorny problem of working out a formula for holding down Japanese car exports to the United States for the year beginning next April 1.

Although Mr. Demarest said no agreement was reached on the auto issue, Kyodo news service quoted a key placed source at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry as saying that both sides agreed on extending the auto-export curbs for one more year with the volume to be decided at Tuesday's meeting.

A statement from Sosuke Uno, the MITI minister, Mr. Brock's counterpart at Monday's talks, said that an outline for the the fourth year of the voluntary export-restraint program would be issued following Tuesday's talks, Kyodo said.

U.S. officials would not talk about proposals discussed during the meeting, but MITI sources said the U.S. wants Japan to export no more than 1.8 million cars to the United States in fiscal 1984 while Tokyo is pressing for a 1.9-million ceiling.

Under the three-year agreement that ends next March 31, Japan agreed to hold down its car exports to the United States to 1.68 million units a year.

On tariff discussions, U.S. officials complained that the Japanese maintain high customs duties in specific sectors and the result is, one source said, that "competitive U.S. goods were not able to gain access to the Japanese market."

U.S. officials cited processed food, pulp and plywood as the areas where the United States wants Japan to lower its tariffs.

In the high-tech trade area, Mr. Brock was believed to have asked Japan to buy U.S. communications satellites as part of Tokyo's efforts to trim its massive trade surplus with the United States, which is expected to top $20 billion this year.

Mr. Brock and Mr. Uno also discussed the value of the yen, with the United States proposing joint efforts to raise the Japanese currency's exchange value, U.S. officials said.

Riggs National Of U.S. to Buy Bank in Britain

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Riggs National Bank of Washington announced Monday that it is buying A.P. Bank of London for $37.5 million with the intent of entering the British and European financial markets.

Riggs Bank and Norwich Life Insurance Society of Norwich, England, which owns the A.P. Bank, signed a letter of intent that shows Riggs plans to buy 100 percent of the shares of the British financial institution, a Riggs spokesman said.

Riggs, which had assets of $4.2 billion as of Sept. 30, is a wholly owned subsidiary of Riggs National Corp., and already has a branch in London. A.P. Bank, with assets of about $600 million as of Sept. 30, has a full range of banking services. (UPI, AP)

Failed Beaufort Wells Dry Up Dream of Riches

(Continued from Page 7)

discussion behind the scenes revolved around economic issues. The companies agree that continued drilling would not be economical without the huge grants given by the Canadian government under the Petroleum Incentive Payments program, to promote Canadian exploration in frontier areas.

Last year, Ottawa gave companies $501 million to drill in the Beaufort, more than double the previous year's outlay of $24 million. And an increase in spending is expected this year.

"We would not be exploring in the Beaufort at the rate and level we are" without the grants, said Patrick Shaw, an Imperial spokesman.

Obviously, a big discovery could reverse the equation, but last year's inconclusive results were worse than this year's inconclusive ones. Five wildcat wells were completed last year to test unexplored formations. Only two encountered oil, and only one found enough to generate any enthusiasm. That was the Nerlerk structure, covering 90,000 acres and needing further appraisal.

That Dome success, however, was overshadowed by the disappointment of the Tarsiut formation, where an evaluation well last year failed to find any oil. Mr. Hoos said that if the well had proved successful, Dome would have had a billion-barrel oilfield instead of its present estimate of 350 million barrels.

Mr. Hoos said that would be enough to be commercial in milder environments, but he added that, in combination with three other fields, ranging from 50 million to 200 million barrels, some type of development might be possible sooner that most analysts expected. The prevailing view has been that it would take at least one big find to allow for the construction of a transportation system that would permit overall Beaufort development to proceed.

"We're now looking at ways of optimizing recovery from a grouping of small fields," Mr. Hoos said. "There are several options available to us."

Gulf is involved with Dome in Tarsiut and several other Beaufort efforts. But in the view of many analysts, it is Imperial, 70-percent owned by Exxon, that has been most successful.

Since the mid-1960s, Imperial has drilled in the MacKenzie River Delta, creeping slowly into the Beaufort. Its many small discoveries are estimated by outsiders to be capable of producing about 40,000 barrels of oil a day, and represent the only firm success in the Beaufort to date.

"It could be 15 to 20 years before anybody but Imperial produces any oil," said Stanley Kanik, a Canadian government geologist attending the hearing.

Although Imperial says it is willing to use tankers if that would offer the greatest benefit to all oil drillers, many analysts suggest that the company is most interested in a pipeline. They estimate oil could be flowing to an Edmonton refinery by 1990 through such a line.

Mr. Kanik says Imperial has been more successful because it apparently has a better appreciation of how oil accumulates under delta regions. He says oil tends to gather in small pools in and near deltas, citing the mouths of the Niger and the Mississippi as examples.

Canada's Arctic oil thrust is related to a government estimate that 75 Arctic wells might produce as much crude as 22,000 wells in Alberta, Canada's main petroleum province. But the discovery rate has picked up in Alberta, while expectations have not been met in the Northwest Territories.

Moreover, the pace of oil sands development in Alberta has been picking up. This has led to questions about the wisdom of concentrating so much drilling resources and government money in the Beaufort.

"No matter how you cut it, Alberta is where our oil and gas supplies are for the foreseeable future," Jim Grey, executive vice president of Canadian Hunter Exploration Ltd., said when asked about the Beaufort. "We just have staggering amounts."

Britain Proposes To Tighten Law On Tax Havens

Reuters

LONDON — The government has drawn up proposals to close a loophole through which British companies use tax havens to evade British tax, the Inland Revenue said Monday.

In publishing a revised draft of proposals to be considered for inclusion in the 1984 finance bill, the department said the planned legislation would make British companies liable, starting in April 1984, to corporation tax on profits from their interests in British-controlled companies based in tax havens.

Some of the clauses were to be included in the 1983 finance bill but the June election prevented the amendments from being presented.

Among the main differences between the original provisions and the revised draft is that the tax charge is based on an apportionment of chargeable profits rather than notional British tax.

No tax charge will arise if the chargeable profits of a tax haven company are less than £20,000 ($13,386) for a 12-month period, while allowances will be made for an offshore company's profits distributed to shareholders who are not residents of Britain.

Plan to Build Engine For Airbus A320 Gets Go-Ahead From Group

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — A group led by Rolls-Royce Ltd. of Britain and U.S.-based United Technologies Corp. has cleared a major obstacle in its plans to develop an engine for a new generation of 150-seat airliners.

The group, which also includes West German, Italian and Japanese companies, said Monday that the U.S. Justice Department had decided not to challenge the legality of the plan, which is expected to cost more than $1 billion. The engine, to be known as the V2500, is scheduled to be ready for delivery in early 1988.

Within the next few weeks, the group plans to set up a joint venture called International Aero Engines.

Sir William Duncan, chairman of Britain's state-owned Rolls-Royce, described the project as a model for the recession-wracked aerospace industry. "The whole industry has to look more and more at collaboration as a way of life," he said at a press conference.

Howard Mager, an aerospace analyst at the New York securities firm of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, called the Justice Department decision a key step but said the group still must prove that it can line up customers for the engine.

The V2500 is being designed especially for a proposed 150-seat airliner, the A320, being considered by Airbus Industrie, the consortium owned by aerospace companies in France, West Germany, Britain and Spain. The British and West German governments have not yet decided whether to help finance the A320.

Sir William said the engine plan "is not essentially and uniquely dependent" on approval of the new Airbus model. The engines also could be used on jets of similar size being considered by Boeing and McDonnell Douglas.

The new engine would compete head on with the CFM 56-4, to be produced by a joint venture of General Electric of the United States and France's Société Nationale d'Etude et de Construction de Moteurs d'Aviation. Because it is merely a modified version of an existing engine, the CFM 56-4 would be considerably cheaper than the V2500, Mr. Mager said. But, he added, the V2500 probably would have the edge in performance.

International Aero Engines, the new joint venture, is to be owned 30 percent by Rolls-Royce, 30 percent by United Technologies' Pratt & Whitney division, 19.9 percent by Japanese Aero Engine Corp., 12.1 percent by Motoren-und Turbinen-Union of West Germany and 8 percent by Fiat Aviazione of Italy. The Japanese partner comprises Ishikawajima Harima Heavy Industries, Kawasaki Heavy Industries and Mitsubishi Heavy industries.

Ralph Robins, director of Rolls-Royce's civil engine group, was named chairman of the new company. Robert Rosati, a senior vice president at Pratt & Whitney, is to be president and chief executive officer.

The company's headquarters will be in East Hartford, Connecticut, and its engineering center in Derby, England.

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Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Société Séquanaise de Banque
SWEDBANK
Sumitomo Finance International
Svenska Handelsbanken Group
Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited
Trinkaus & Burkhardt
Verband Schweizerischer Kantonalbanken
Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft
J. Vontobel & Co.
M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.
S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
Westdeutsche Genossenschafts-Zentralbank e.G.
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Westfalenbank Aktiengesellschaft
Dean Witter Reynolds Overseas Ltd.
Wood Gundy Limited
Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

هكذا من الأصل

Monday's AMEX Closing

Vol. at 4 p.m. 6,180,000
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol. 7,340,000
Prev. Consolidated Close 7,240,000

Tables include the nationwide prices Up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot. Ch'ge
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices

Oct. 31

This is a Grand Slam

NORTH(D)
♠ A K J 1098
♡ A J 10
◇ A K 8
♣ A

WEST
♠ Q 5 4 2
♡ Q 9 6 2
◇ 10 7 4
♣ 8 6

EAST
♠ 7 3
♡ 3
◇ J 9 5 2
♣ Q 10 9 5 3 2

SOUTH
♠ 6
♡ K 8 7 5 4
◇ Q 6 3
♣ K J 7 4

The bidding was:

North	East	South	West
2♣	Pass	2♡	Pass
2♠	Pass	3♡	Pass
3♠	Pass	3N.T.	Pass
4◇	Pass	4♡	Pass
7♡	Pass	Pass	Pass

NORTH(D)
♠ A K J 1098
♡ A J 10
◇ A K 8
♣ A

WEST
♠ Q 5 4 2
♡ Q 9 6 2
◇ 10 7 4
♣ 8 6

EAST
♠ 7 3
♡ 3
◇ J 9 5 2
♣ Q 10 9 5 3 2

SOUTH
♠ 6
♡ K 8 7 5 4
◇ Q 6 3
♣ K J 7 4

The bidding was:

North	East	South	West
2♣	Pass	2♡	Pass
2♠	Pass	3♡	Pass
3♠	Pass	3N.T.	Pass
4◇	Pass	4♡	Pass
7♡	Pass	Pass	Pass

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Finland	F.M.	1,080	540	300
France	F.F.	900	450	250
Germany	D.M.	400	200	110
Great Britain	£	72	36	20
Greece	Dr.	10,800	5,400	2,950
Ireland	£Irl.	90	45	25
Italy	Lire	195,000	97,500	53,700
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	6,600	3,300	1,815
Netherlands	Fl.	450	225	124
Norway	N.Kr.	1,160	580	320
Portugal	Esc.	10,000	5,000	2,750
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Sweden	S.Kr.	1,160	580	320
Switzerland	S.Fr.	356	178	98
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هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

TI Home-Computer Users Left in Lurch

Company's Pullout Means Eventual Dearth of Software, Service, Peripherals

By Andrew Pollack

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The losing battle of Texas Instruments Inc. in the home-computer market has taken a severe toll on the company's finances, its reputation and its employees. Yet more than one million other people will suffer as well: the owners of Texas Instruments 99-4A home computers.

They are likely to find it much more difficult to get their machines repaired and to find new programs and peripheral equipment, such as data-storage devices and printers. Their situation, analysts say, will be somewhat akin to, but perhaps more severe than, that of people who own eight-track tape players.

"It's a real letdown to have almost 2 million users left without a country," said Roger Harrison, vice president of a group of Texas Instruments home computer users in northern New Jersey. "All of a sudden, we're aliens." His estimate of the number of users is higher than many others.

Texas Instruments announced late Friday that, because of continuing heavy losses, it was ceasing the manufacture and sale of the 99-4A. But it said it would continue to advertise the computer, and slash its price to clear inventory.

Texas Instruments was not the first and is not likely to be the last company to get out of the highly volatile small-computer business.

Osborne Computer Corp., which made somewhat more expensive machines than Texas Instruments, declared bankruptcy last month. Many other smaller companies are expected to fall by the wayside and even some larger companies may pull out of the business, which is plagued by severe price cutting and rapidly changing technology.

Buying a home or office computer is thus becoming risky for consumers. Analysts say the result of the TI pullout and the Osborne bankruptcy is that consumers will either put off buying computers until the market settles down or will stick with big companies, such as International Business Machines Corp. and Apple Computer Inc.

Analysts say the pullout leaves the market even more wide open for IBM, which is expected to introduce its PC Jr. home computer Tuesday. The machine, with a starting price of about $800, is expected to bring some stability to the market. Apple is expected to counter by dropping the price of its Apple II into the same range.

Texas Instruments, Commodore International Ltd. and the Atari unit of Warner Communications have been battling at the low end of the market, with computers selling for $200 or less. TI and Atari have been plagued by heavy losses. Commodore, the victor for now, also seems to be hurting, with product reliability problems and product shortages. The PC Jr. and Coleco's new Adam are expected to move the market toward more expensive, more powerful machines.

For TI customers, the future is not clear. The company has said little about the matter. Future Computing Inc., a market-research company, estimates that 1 million to 1.5 million 99-4A computers have been sold, making the machine the most widely owned home computer after the Commodore VIC-20, and slightly ahead of the Apple II line.

TI did say it would continue to provide service for the computer. It is not clear for how long, but it should be for at least a year, since the company is selling its computers now with a one-year warranty.

It is likely that it will be more and more difficult to get new software or peripherals. How seriously this will affect consumers depends on how they use the machine.

Particularly hurt could be the many elementary schools that bought TI computers and will now find it difficult to obtain more of them as their needs grow. The computers were popular for school use because they were the first machines to use LOGO, a programming language particularly suitable for children.

A spokesman for TI said the company would continue to supply some software. But it seems clear that, while existing software might be sold, new software such as video games and educational programs will not be made available unless a software company wants to undertake their production and marketing on its own.

Some observers think software companies will find the task attractive. "You can't ignore a million and a half people," said Charles W. LaFara, a large mail-order distributor of the 99-4A and related products. "With that large an installed base, it's not just going to die out overnight."

But software company officials said they had no intention of continuing to provide new software for the machine.

"We won't be supporting them, simply because retailers don't stock software for hardware they don't carry," said Douglas Carlston, president of Broderbund Software.

The problem is exacerbated by Texas Instruments' long-standing policy of marketing virtually all them with copyright infringement suits. But software company officials say such permission will come too late.

Indeed, Texas Instruments has made a series of missteps, and there are few tears being shed in the industry now that TI is leaving the home computer business.

TI entered the market in 1979 software for its computer, so there are few companies in the business of supplying software for the 99-4A. It is considered likely that Texas Instruments will allow independent software companies to make and market software for the 99-4A without threatening with a machine selling for more than $1,100. It was a failure. Only late last year, when price wars and less expensive parts brought the price down to $200, did sales start to soar. TI was an eager participant in the price wars, believing that a low price gained market share and that the higher volume that resulted yielded a profit.

But the company started losing money because Commodore International, its chief rival, could continue to produce its VIC-20 at the same low price for a profit.

When the big loss was announced last quarter, Texas Instruments said it would stay in the business. William J. Turner, the head of consumer operations, resigned in July and was replaced in late August by Peter A. Field, a general manager of Procter & Gamble's coffee division. The company also cut the price of expansion devices for the computer, and sales of those grew rapidly.

But the efforts did not work. On Sept. 20, Mark Shepherd Jr., chairman of Texas Instruments, said again that the company would remain in the home computer business, but added that "success is by no means certain."

Asian Debt Is Called Less Grave Than Latins'

(Continued from Page 7)

interesting consequences," said Mr. Bhagavatula. "Under that strategy, you have to compete in international markets, which means that your domestic prices have to be pretty much in line with what is going on internationally, and helps keep exchange rates from getting overvalued."

That strategy is in stark contrast to the one adopted in Latin America, where foreign capital was imported to promote the development of domestic industries to service internal markets. To facilitate the process, tariffs on imports were kept high, and exchange rates overvalued.

"The heavy export orientation has given the Asian countries the strong base of exports and reserves needed to withstand adverse developments in the credit markets," said William R. Cline, a senior fellow at the Institute for International Economics.

Comparisons between the relative importance of exports to gross national product in Latin America and Asia are striking, as are the comparable relationships between debt service payments and export receipts.

In Latin America, exports of goods and services average only 15 percent of gross national product, according to figures from Morgan Guaranty. Developing countries in Asia, by contrast, export an average of 35 percent of gross national product. Thus, major Asian borrowers have the lowest level of debt payments relative to export earnings in the developing world.

Payments on all of the region's debt amounts to 110 percent of export receipts, according to Morgan Guaranty. But only 45 percent of export earnings will be needed to satisfy debt payments coming due this year.

Stated differently, the region owes $1.10 in total debt payments for every $1 that it generates in export sales. However, only 45 cents of every dollar in export revenue this year will be needed to cover debt payments.

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Oct. 31 1983

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AL-MAL MANAGEMENT CO. S.A.
— (m) Al-Mal Trust ..... $ 136.59

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd
— (d) Boerbond ..... SF 801.95*
— (d) Conbor ..... SF 963.00*
— (d) Grobor ..... SF 913.00
— (d) Stockbor ..... SF 1,280.00*

BANK VON ERNST & Cie AG PB 2622 Bern
— (d) CSF Fund ..... SF 22.30
— (d) Crossbow Fund ..... SF 7.98
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. ..... $ 16.50

BANQUE INDOSUEZ
(w) Diverbond ..... SF 816.75
(w) FIF-America ..... $ 21.30
(w) FIF-Europe ..... $ 9.27
(w) FIF-Pacific ..... $ 14.34
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A. ..... $ 105.10
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B. ..... $ 148.01

BRITANNIA, POB 271, St. Helier, Jersey
— (w) Brit.Dollar Income ..... $ 0.8270*
— (w) Brit.$ Manag.Curr ..... £ 10.480
— (w) Brit.Universal Growth ..... $ 1.8429*
— (w) Brit.Gold Fund ..... $ 1.380
— (w) Brit.Manag. Currency ..... $ 13.05*
— (w) Brit.Jersey Gilt Fund ..... £ 0.21.9*

CHARTER LIFE INS.,GRAND TURK B.W.I.
— (w) Lond Strategies Fund ..... £ 1.57
— (w) Futures Strategies Fund ..... £ 1.32
— (w) Venture Strategies Fund ..... £

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund ..... $ 32.96
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. ..... $ 10.56

CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)
— (d) Actions Suisses ..... SF 314.00*
— (d) Canasec ..... SF 732.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds ..... SF 69.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l ..... SF 88.50
— (d) Energie-Valor ..... SF 140.00
— (d) Usec ..... SF 766.00
— (d) Europa-Valor ..... SF 121.75
— (d) Pacific-Valor ..... SF 136.50

DIT INVESTMENT FFM
—+(d) Concentra ..... DM 22.41*
—+(d) Int'l Rentenfond ..... DM 78.96A

FIDELITY POB 670, Hamilton, Bermuda
— (m) American Values Common $ 47.59
— (m) American Values Cum. Pref $181.25
— (d) Fidelity Amer. Assets ..... $ 63.80
— (d) Fidelity Australia Fund $8.78
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr $194.74
— (d) Fidelity Far East Fd ..... $ 24.34
— (d) Fidelity Int'l Fund ..... $ 57.23
— (d) Fidelity Orient Fund ..... $ 26.35
— (d) Fidelity Frontier Fd ..... $ 11.53
— (d) Fidelity Pacific Fund ..... $ 134.39
— (d) Fidelity Spcl Growth Fd $13.70
— (d) Fidelity World Fd ..... $ 29.97

FORBES PO B887 GRAND CAYMAN
London Agent 01-839 3013
— (w) Gold Income ..... $ 10.30
— (w) Gold Appreciation ..... $ 8.01
— (w) Dollar Income ..... $ 9.78

G.T. MANAGEMENT (UK) LTD
— (w) Barry Pac. Fd. Ltd ..... $ 8.79*
— (d) G.T. Applied Science ..... $ 16.12
— (d) G.T.Asean H.K. Gwth Fd $11.32
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund ..... $ 3.85*
— (d) G.T. Dollar ..... $ 16.90
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund ..... $ 11.09*
— (d) G.T. Global Technology Fund $14.16
— (d) G.T. Hanshu Portfinder $17.53
— (d) G.T. Investment Fund ..... $ 19.48*
— (d) G.T. Japan Small Co Fund $ 23.77*
— (d) G.T. Technology Fund ..... $ 31.25

INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND
28-34 Hill St, St. Helier, Jersey
— (d) Short Term 'A' (Accum) $1,294.7
— (d) Short Term 'A' (Distr) $1,013.6*
— (d) Short Term 'B' (Accum) $1,143.9
— (d) Short Term 'B' (Distr) $0.951.9*
— (w) Long Term ..... $ 23.57*

JARDINE FLEMING POB 70 GPO Hg Kg
— (b) J.F. Japan Trust ..... Y 3818
— (b) J.F. South East Asia ..... $ 26.88
— (b) J.F. Japan Technology ..... Y 17,000
— (b) J.F. Pacific Sec.S(Acc) $5.35
— (b) J.F. Australia ..... $ 6.10

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 Geneva 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Dollar ..... $ 191.30
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth ..... SF 910.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income ..... SF 309.00
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Pacific ..... SF 107.80

PARISBAS - GROUP
— (d) Cortexa International ..... $ 107.11
— (w) OBLI-DM ..... dm 1,152.95
— (w) OBLIGESTION ..... SF 94.16
— (w) OBLI-DOLLAR ..... $ 1,170.51

Royal Bank of Canada, POB 246, Guernsey
—+(w) RBC Int'l. Capital Fd ..... $ 16.06*
—+(w) RBC Int'l. Income Fd ..... $ 10.76
—+(d) RBC Man. currency Fd. ..... $ 20.82
—+(w) RBC North Amer. Fund ..... $ 7.35*

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
— (r) Parton Sw. R Est ..... SF 1,397.00

SWISS BANK CORP
— (d) America-Valor ..... SF 481.50
— (d) D-Mark Bond Selection ..... DM 118.10
— (d) Dollar Bond Selection ..... $ 129.91
— (d) Floria Bond Selection ..... Fl 121.05
— (d) Intervalor ..... SF 68.25
— (d) Japan Portfolio ..... SF 674.00
— (d) Swiss Foreign Bond Sel. ..... SF 102.32
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser ..... SF 347.00
— (d) Univ. Bond Select ..... SF 76.00
— (d) Universal Fund ..... SF 94.05

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh ..... SF 33.50
— (d) Bond-Invest ..... SF 63.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh ..... SF 117.0
— (d) Globinvest ..... SF 78.50
— (d) Japan-Invest ..... SF 757.00
— (d) Pacific-Invest ..... SF 158.00
— (d) Soft South Afr Sh ..... SF 482.00
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est ..... SF 216.00

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
— (d) Unirenta ..... DM 39.25
— (d) Unilands ..... DM 20.23
— (d) Unirak ..... DM 43.13

Other Funds

(w) Actibonds Investment Fund SA $ 28.02
(w) Alexander Fund ..... $ 17.10
(r) Arab Finance L.F. ..... $ 854.30
(b) Ariane ..... $ 1,392.90
(w) Trusicor Int. Fd (AEIF) ..... $ 10.65
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. ..... SF 127.60
(m) Canada Gld-Mortgage Fd. ..... $ 7.09
(w) Citadel Fund ..... $ 2.16
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd. ..... $ 1,819.97
(b) COMSETE ..... $ 1,608.58
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs. ..... $ 9.45
(w) Convert. Fd Int. B Certs. ..... $ 24.48
+(w) Currency Trust 73.00
(w) D.G.C. ..... $ 66.75
(b) Drakker Invest. Fund N.V. ..... $ 1,047.71
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l ..... $ 34.88
(w) Dreyfus International ..... $ 32.79
(w) East Investment Fund ..... $ 345.20
(d) Europe Obligations ..... LF 2,338.00
(d) Energy Intl. N.V. $38.12*
(w) First Eagle Fund ..... $ 11,280.82
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr ..... SF 178.95
(w) Forextund ..... $ 8.64
(w) Formula Selection Fd ..... SF 84.39
(d) Fonditalia ..... $ 20.12
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interlnks ..... DM 42.79
(m) FuturGAM S.A. ..... $ 97.45
(w) GAMerica Inc. ..... $ 101.17
(w) GAMusa Corp. ..... $ 96.48
(w) GAM World Wide Inc. ..... $ 106.00
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(r) Invest Atlantiques ..... $ 89.23
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $9.87
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(w) Japan Pacific Fund ..... $ 72.14*
(d) KB Income Fund ..... LF 1,570
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(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. Fd ..... $ 61.31
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(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund ..... $ 13.03
(b) Meteora ..... Y 106,639
(m) Mont. Fin. Fd. Ltd. ..... $ 99.17
(w) NAAT ..... $ 10.21*
(w) Nipponfund ..... $ 28.90*
(w) Ner. Amer. Inv. Fund ..... $ 2.74*
(w) Novotec Investment Fund ..... $ 96.54
(w) N.A.M.F. ..... $ 146.46
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(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. ..... $ 109.52
(w) Transpacific Fund ..... $ 79.25
(m) Tweedy, Browne N.V. ..... $ 1,663.00
(m) Tyche S.A. Class A ..... $ 98.91
(d) UNICO Fund ..... DM 72.70
(d) UNI Bond Fund ..... $ 1,028.45
(w) Wedge Japan N.V. ..... $ 76.28
(w) Wedge Pacific N.V. ..... $ 52.56
(w) Wedge U.S. N.V. ..... $ 62.64
(m) Winchester Overseas ..... $ 9.16
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Grains

WHEAT
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	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	3.58	3.59½	3.54½	3.54½	—.04¼
Mar	3.71	3.74¼	3.67¼	3.67½	—.04¼
May	3.70½	3.73¼	3.67¼	3.69¼	—.02
Jul	3.55½	3.57½	3.54	3.55	—.02¼
Sep	3.63	3.65	3.61¼	3.62¼	—.01¼
Dec	3.75½	3.77¼	3.74	3.75¼	—.01¼

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 8,370
Prev. Day Open Int. 68,108 off 5,356

CORN
5,000 bu minimum-dollars per bushel

Dec	3.46	3.47½	3.44¼	3.44¼	—.03
Mar	3.47¼	3.48¼	3.42½	3.42¼	—.01¼
May	3.40½	3.44¼	3.40½	3.41¼	—.00½
Jul	3.36	3.40	3.36¼	3.37¼	+.00¼
Sep	3.07	3.10	3.07	3.07¼	
Dec	2.87	2.90¼	2.84¾	2.87¼	+.00¼
Mar	3.00	3.01	2.98½	2.99½	+.00¼

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 44,425
Prev. Day Open Int. 271,533 off 794

SOYBEANS
5,000 bu minimum-dollars per bushel

Nov	8.21	8.38	8.11	8.32	
Jan	8.38	8.58	8.28	8.43	—.14
Mar	8.52	8.71	8.45	8.58½	—.14
May	8.63	8.74	8.50	8.61	—.14
Jul	8.50	8.76	8.45	8.45	—.10½
Aug	8.38	8.48	8.19	8.19	—.20
Sep	7.49	7.63	7.45	7.45	—.09
Nov	6.79½	6.87	6.73	6.75	—.03½

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 98,074
Prev. Day Open Int. 139,928 off 2,516

SOYBEAN MEAL
100 tons-dollars per ton

Dec	224.50	226.80	220.50	220.90	—4.80
Jan	235.00	238.30	232.20	232.40	—4.10
Mar	237.50	239.80	233.00	233.80	—4.20
May	234.00	237.50	232.00	232.00	—2.50
Jul	233.00	235.00	230.50	231.00	—2.30
Aug	224.50	225.80	221.80	221.80	—1.50
Sep	216.00	218.00	217.00	217.00	—1.00
Oct	190.00	191.50	184.00	184.00	—4.00
Dec	189.00	192.50	187.00	187.00	—2.00
Jan	188.00	188.00	188.00	188.00	—1.00

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 11,249
Prev. Day Open Int. 44,645 off 939

SOYBEAN OIL
60,000 lbs.-dollars per 100 lbs.

Dec	28.50	28.55	28.25	28.30	—.42
Jan	28.45	28.60	28.35	28.38	—.47
Mar	28.95	29.00	28.80	28.81	—.39
May	29.15	29.30	28.80	28.88	—.37
Jul	29.25	29.35	29.05	29.05	—.35
Aug	29.70	29.40	29.05	29.05	—.35
Sep	27.30	28.00	27.10	27.10	—.20
Oct	25.75	25.80	25.25	25.50	—.05
Dec	25.80	25.80	25.80	25.80	—.20

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 13,296
Prev. Day Open Int. 78,332 up 387

OATS
5,000 bu minimum-dollars per bushel

Dec	1.83¾	1.85	1.81¾	1.83¾	—.02
Mar	1.91¾	1.93¾	1.89½	1.89½	—.01¾
May	1.93¾	1.98	1.93	1.97	—.01¾
Jul	1.97	1.98	1.94	1.94	—.01
Sep		1.91	1.91	1.91	—.01¾

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 687
Prev. Day Open Int. 7,288 off 108

Livestock

CATTLE
40,000 lbs.-cents per lb.

Dec	59.35	59.70	58.92	59.42	+.25
Feb	59.55	60.15	59.20	59.65	+.22
Apr	61.70	62.10	61.40	61.67	—.05
Jun	63.90	64.15	63.70	63.75	—.22
Aug	62.77	63.15	62.75	62.85	—.15
Oct	61.50	61.80	61.50	61.50	—.10

Est. Sales 13,851 Prev. Sales 12,851
Prev. Day Open Int. 48,362 up 17

FEEDER CATTLE
44,000 lbs.-cents per lb.

Nov	69.75	69.95	69.60	69.75	+.30
Jan	63.15	63.40	63.10	63.15	—.15
Mar	64.80	65.05	64.65	64.77	—.10
Apr	64.80	65.00	64.65	64.90	—.05
May	64.75	64.90	64.55	64.75	—.05
Aug	64.05	64.50	64.05	64.30	—.05

Est. Sales 1,181 Prev. Sales 1,234
Prev. Day Open Int. 5,973 off 290

HOGS
30,000 lbs.-cents per lb.

Dec	43.60	43.80	43.25	43.32	—.40
Feb	46.70	47.20	46.57	46.95	—.07
Apr	46.40	46.95	46.15	46.67	+.22
Jun	51.55	53.10	51.55	51.97	+.30
Jul	53.70	54.00	53.55	54.00	+.30
Aug	53.25	53.50	53.00	53.00	+.20
Oct	52.45	52.50	52.25	52.50	+.50
Dec	53.75	53.80	52.55	53.40	+.90

Est. Sales 7,483 Prev. Sales 6,772
Prev. Day Open Int. 38,280 off 327

PORK BELLIES
38,000 lbs.-cents per lb.

Feb	62.25	63.00	62.05	62.92	
Mar	62.50	63.25	62.25	62.77	+.07
May	63.50	64.40	63.25	64.22	+.20
Jul	64.35	65.15	64.20	64.87	+.37
Aug	63.15	63.85	62.80	62.95	+.30

Est. Sales 7,326 Prev. Sales 9,063
Prev. Day Open Int. 17,136 off 359

U.S. Future

Food

COFFEE C
37,500 lbs.-cents per lb.

Dec	148.50	151.40	147.80	151.54	+2.45
Mar	127.70	130.80	126.75	128.44	+.78
May	134.25	135.50	133.00	134.50	+.75
Jul	132.80	132.65	131.50	132.65	+.85
Sep	130.00	130.45	130.00	130.00	
Dec	127.40	128.50	127.40	128.30	+1.00
Mar				126.60	+.97

Est. Sales 2,075 Prev. Sales 2,021
Prev. Day Open Int. 9,458 off 7

SUGAR WORLD 11
112,000 lbs.-cents per lb.

Jan	8.95	9.00	8.85	8.85	—.20
Mar	9.42	9.50	9.30	9.34	—.16
May	9.80	9.88	9.70	9.71	—.12
Jul	10.11	10.18	10.02	10.03	—.10
Sep	10.36	10.38	10.23	10.24	—.26
Oct	10.55	10.56	10.47	10.51	—.26
Jan	10.75	10.75	10.70	10.68	—.23
Mar	11.55	11.55	11.45	11.46	—.22

Est. Sales 4,801 Prev. Sales 7,269
Prev. Day Open Int. 61,726 up 71

COCOA
10 metric tons-$ per ton

Dec		1948	2000	1948	1963	+17
Mar		1977	2030	1977	1989	+8
Jul		2010	2035	2010	2014	+12
Sep		2037	2045	2037	2046	+16
Dec		2053	2070	2053	2064	+14
Mar		2075	2079	2073	2075	+20

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 1,918
Prev. Day Open Int. 27,677 up 119

ORANGE JUICE
15,000 lbs.-cents per lb.

Nov	127.80	128.20	127.80	128.20	+.40
Jan	122.60	122.75	122.60	122.35	+.30
Mar	120.75	121.75	120.70	121.40	+1.20
May	119.75	120.40	119.75	120.00	+1.40
Jul	119.75	120.50	119.75	120.30	+1.40
Sep	119.30	119.30	118.30	119.05	+2.35
Nov				118.05	+1.10
Jan				114.75	+3.25
Mar				114.05	+1.30

Est. Sales 300 Prev. Sales 384
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,188 off 28

Metals

COPPER
25,000 lbs.-cents per lb.

Nov	62.35	62.35	62.35	62.35	—.05
Dec	62.80	63.00	62.70	62.95	—.15
Jan	64.70	64.70	63.60	63.60	—.85
Mar	64.70	65.40	64.60	64.85	—.85
May	65.50	66.05	65.90	65.90	—.90
Jul	67.25	67.25	67.30	67.40	—.90
Sep	68.70	69.30	68.70	68.70	—.90
Dec	70.70	71.40	70.70	70.80	—.90
Jan	71.80	71.80	71.50	71.60	—.90
Mar	72.70	73.00	72.70	72.95	—.90
May	74.10	74.30	74.10	74.20	—.90
Jul	75.40	75.40	75.55	75.55	—.90
Sep	76.90	76.90	76.90	76.90	—.90

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 12,247
Prev. Day Open Int. 104,951 off 1,883

SILVER
5,000 troy oz.-cents per troy oz.

Nov	875.0	876.0	870.0	870.0	—6.0
Dec	875.0	880.5	863.0	863.0	—8.0
Jan	886.0	886.0	870.7	870.7	—8.0
Mar	893.0	908.0	883.5	883.5	—8.0
May	911.0	920.0	901.7	901.7	—8.0
Jul	930.0	940.0	918.5	918.5	—8.0
Sep	951.0	954.0	934.6	934.6	—8.0
Dec	970.0	980.0	959.6	959.6	—8.0
Jan	980.0	980.0	967.9	967.9	—8.0
Mar	997.0	997.0	984.5	984.5	—8.0
May	1010.0	1010.0	1001.1	1001.1	—8.0
Jul	1023.0	1023.0	1017.7	1017.7	—8.0
Sep	1034.5	1034.5	1034.3	1034.3	—8.0

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 24,651
Prev. Day Open Int. 51,227 off 3,149

PLATINUM
50 troy oz.-dollars per troy oz.

Nov				371.10	+15.00
Dec	385.00	385.00	368.80	375.10	+15.00
Jan	385.00	387.50	374.00	377.10	+15.00
Apr	392.00	392.00	382.00	383.60	+15.10
Jul	391.50	391.50	386.00	389.90	+15.20
Oct	405.50	405.50	400.00	394.90	+15.20
Jan				404.20	+15.40

Est. Sales 3,085 Prev. Sales 110
Prev. Day Open Int. 13,337 up 149

PALLADIUM
100 troy oz.-dollars per oz.

Nov				128.85	—4.10
Dec	138.00	139.75	137.75	137.85	—3.50
Mar	134.35	136.00	133.60	134.10	—3.25
Jun	130.80	135.00	130.00	134.10	—2.85
Sep	133.75	135.00	133.75	134.10	—2.80
Dec				134.10	—2.80

Est. Sales 231 Prev. Sales 140
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,859 off 244

GOLD
Est. Sales 731 Prev. Sales 940
Prev. Day Open Int. 8,559 off 244

GOLD
100 troy oz.-dollars per troy oz.

Nov	382.30	382.00	376.50	376.50	—10.80
Dec	384.00	384.50	378.00	378.00	—11.00
Feb	382.00	382.00	382.00	382.00	—11.00

Financial

US T. BILLS
$1 million-pts of 100 pct

Dec	91.13	91.22	91.12	91.14	+.02
Mar	90.71	90.76	90.68	90.68	
Jun	90.47	90.49	90.39	90.39	—.01
Sep	90.16	90.16	90.14	90.15	
Dec	89.87	89.97	89.94	89.93	+.02
Mar	89.71	89.71	89.71	89.71	+.01
Jun	89.55	89.55	89.55	89.55	—.01
Sep	89.32	89.32	89.32	89.32	—.02

Est. Sales 14,428 Prev. Sales 8,488
Prev. Day Open Int. 98,844 up 201

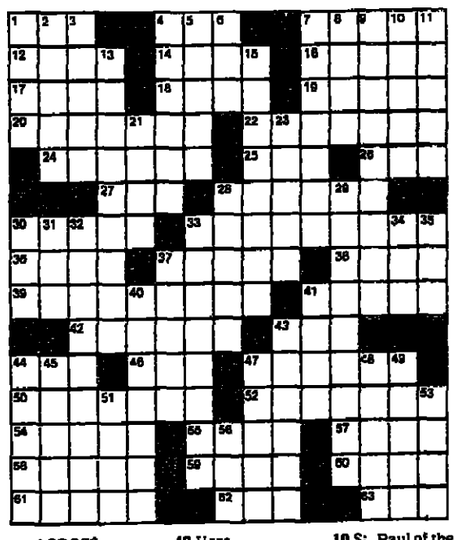
10 YR. TREASURY
$100,000 prin-pts & 32nds of 100 pct

Dec	79-06	80-1	79-20	79-21	—7
Mar	78-4	79-12	77	77	—7
Jun	78-24	78-24	78-13	78-13	—7
Sep	78-10	78-10	77-31	77-31	—7
Dec				77-19	—7

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 3,227
Prev. Day Open Int. 13,625 up 576

US TREASURY BONDS
($ per $100,000 prin-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)

Dec	80-29	71-5	70-21	70-22	—8
Mar	70-4	70-18	70-3	70-4	—5
Jun	69-26	70-8	69-18	69-19	—7
Sep	69-14	69-19	69-5	69-5	—7
Dec	69-5	69-7	68-25	68-25	—7
Mar	68-24	68-29	68-14	68-14	—10
Jun



ACROSS
1 O.T. book
4 Big bird
7 U.S. mil. plane
12 Pituitary hormone
14 David, e.g.
16 Pola of silents
17 Agcy. that gave Ride a ride
18 Comic Johnson
19 Sheer fabric
20 St. of March 12
22 She was canonized in 1925
24 Theme of this puzzle
25 Elongated fish
26 Boston-to-Providence dir.
27 Cheer in Madrid
28 Banks and Bilko
30 "—— a kite!"
33 Having no identification
36 Hair style
37 Dustin Hoffman role
38 "As I was going to St. ——..."
39 Hit with a haymaker
41 Nobelist Albert —— Gyorgyi
42 Hose
43 Actress Scala
44 F.D.R.'s youth project
46 Santa ——, Calif.
47 Moslem of N Africa
50 Surveyor's device
52 St. —— day: March 19
54 Underlying
55 St. Laurent's patron
57 "—— shalt not covet . . ."
58 Came up
59 Puppeteer Tony
60 Applause
61 Some jabs
62 Providence-to-Boston dir.
63 "For —— a jolly . . ."

DOWN
1 Sharp pain
2 Isolated rocks
3 Confused
4 Card game
5 "The Bells of St. ——"
6 Armed-serv. training
7 Earthworm
8 Milidam
9 St. ——: Jan. 20
10 St. Paul of the ——: April 28
11 Muscular strength
13 Authoritative listing of 24 Across
15 Sts. —— Paul: June 29
21 Sole
23 One-liner man Youngman
28 Atlantic birds
29 St. —— of Hungary: Nov. 19
30 Petrol
31 Frequently, to Keats
32 St. —— Assisi: Oct. 4
33 St. —— -lily
34 Wash. lawmaker
35 TU-144, e.g.
37 Sierra ——
40 Quick looks
41 Lancelot and Galahad
43 Patron st. of England
44 Intrigue
45 Stowe's Eva St. ——
47 Borg of tennis
48 Ancient dry measure
49 River near Martigny
51 Essence
53 Beer: Slang
56 Actor Hunter

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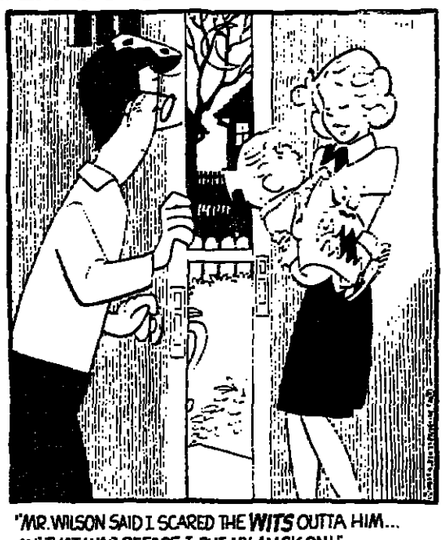
DENNIS THE MENACE



"MR. WILSON SAID I SCARED THE *WITS* OUTTA HIM... AN' THAT WAS BEFORE I PUT MY MASK ON!"

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

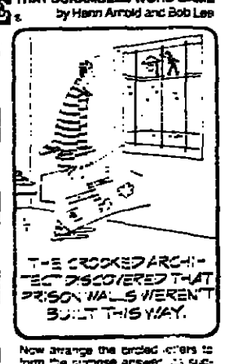
Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words

CASEE

LARAT

ELLBOW

FEEDAC



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

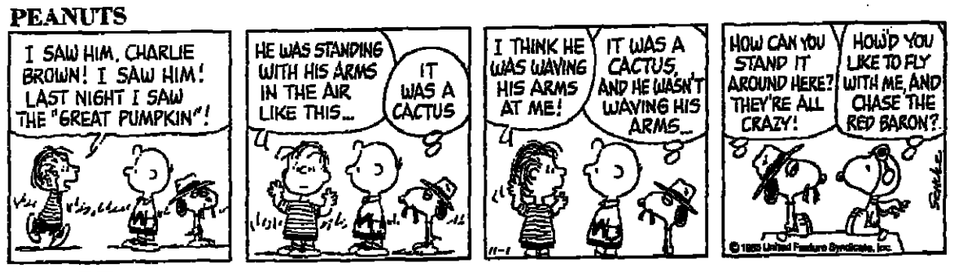
Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

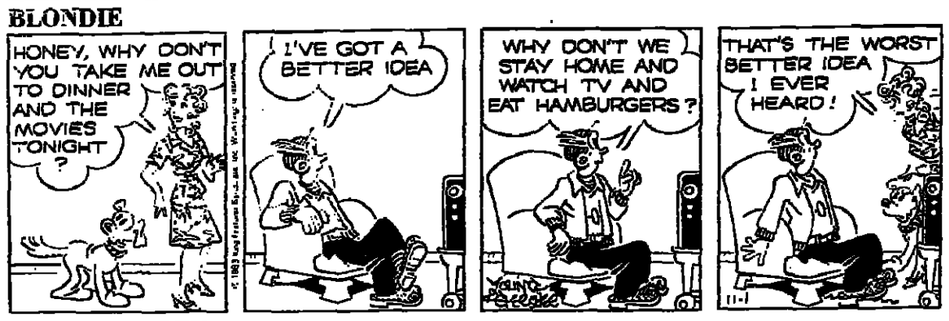
Yesterday's Jumbles: SKUNK EPOCH OBTUSE MISHAP

Answer: What the new father of quintuplets just couldn't believe — HIS "CENSUS"

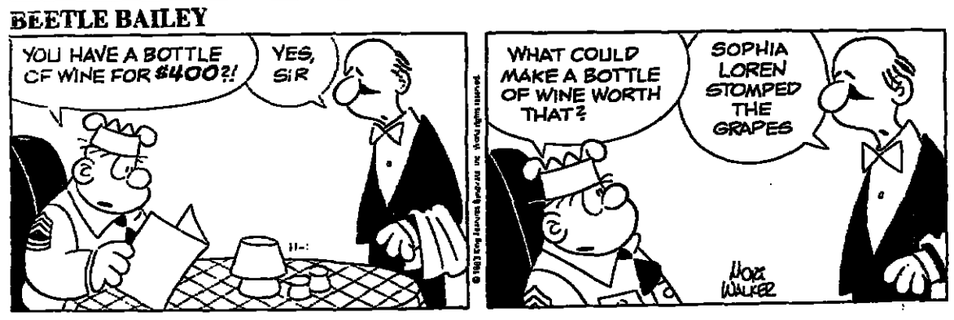
PEANUTS



BLONDIE

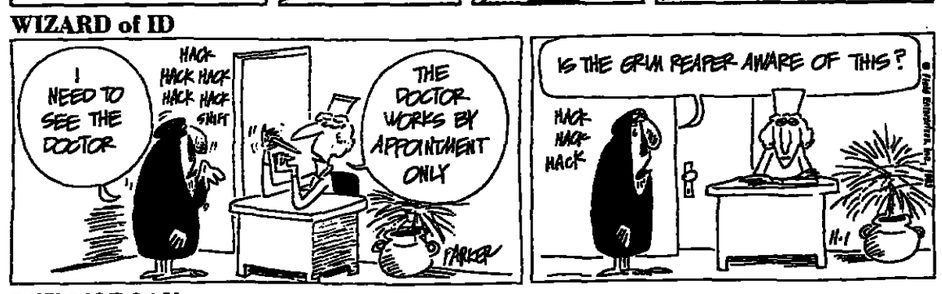


BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN

GARFIELD

BOOKS

LIGHT

By Eva Figes. 91 pp. $10.95. Pantheon Books, 201 East 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Michael Kernan

WHEN Emily, in "Our Town," is allowed to relive one day in her short life, she picks no great special occasion but just an ordinary day, her 12th birthday. "Light" is the story of one ordinary day in the life of Claude Monet, and it too glows with the beauty, the miracle of being alive.

It begins as the great painter gets up to row out to the Seine near his place at Giverny. "In the bluegrey hush before dawn overhanging trees met their mirror image in still grey water. He thought he had perhaps an hour . . . Cool colours only, blue fading to mist grey, smooth now, things smudging, trees fading into sky, melting in water. No dense strokes now, bright light playing off the surface of things, small, playful. I have broken through the envelope, the opaque surface of things."

As the day wears on, different voices speak: Monet's wife, his stepdaughters and grandchildren and servants and other members of his huge and complicated household, each one absorbed in the immediate demands of self, each full of thoughts. There is conversation, of course, but even at lunch, a big family meal with the usual domestic clatter, where guests argue and Monet wields his heavy personality with patriarchal gusto, the effect is curiously silent.

All through the book, people remark upon the light in their reveries. Light becomes one of the characters, and more.

"And beyond the overgrown surface of the lily pond sunlight shimmered in the row of poplars, filtered through the green tent of the willow tree, shone on the open hillside, the sloping roofs and sheets hung out to dry in sunlit courtyards. It bounced from the glass panes of the greenhouse, settled into the dust where hens picked and strutted, drank the dar[illegible] stains from the drips of wet washing and wate[illegible] tossed out of doors."

We know those poplars from the Mone[illegible] paintings. We recognize the lily pond and th[illegible] bridge and other sites, and anyone who ha[illegible] read about Monet and his marvelous garden a[illegible] Giverny can pinpoint almost the exact tim[illegible] that this is supposed to be: late July or Angus[illegible] 1900.

It is tremendously moving, knowing Monet's work and, after reading "Light," revisiting the man himself in a book such as "Monet a[illegible] Giverny" by Claire Joyes and others. But wha[illegible] if the reader knew nothing of Monet and his obsession with ever-changing light, or hadn' seen the great studies of poplars at differen times of day, the endless paintings of lily pad and the garden, the delirious beauty of his massed flowers drowned in summer sunlight?

Monet's name is never mentioned in the tex (no mean stunt, for the entire household, ev his wife, habitually addressed him as Monet) but the jacket tells us who "Claude" is, and th cover features a rather insipid reproduction o one of his earlier paintings — not, unfortunately, from Giverny.

So it would be the rare reader who coul read this book out of context, ignorant of th hidden agenda, so to speak.

I think even that rare reader would be move by these beautifully crafted 91 pages. Becaus we don't really need to know it is Monet; it enough to see into the mind of an artist, paint ing portraits of life itself even while he is in it midst, surrounded, overwhelmed by it, by the riotous flowers, by the loves and griefs and flitting concerns of the people about him, by the evanescent light that bathes them.

And light — light that he races to reproduce on the canvas, working for only a few minutes each day at the same hour — is what this book is about: the moment illumined, the precious quicksilver instant that is the stuff of our existence, and the heroic madness of the artist who tries to capture it.

Michael Kernan, a reporter for The Washington Post, is the author of "Violet Dots."

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

REPORTS of the death of the Marshall Gambit against the Ruy Lopez have to be taken the way Mark Twain took his obituary — as being "greatly exaggerated."

Whenever some nuance for the guarding of the white king against the ravages of the Marshal makes its appearance, there are bound to be enthusiastic claims of a refutation of the gambit. But if each defeat of Frank Marshall's brilliant brainstorm constituted a refutation, it could not have had such a glorious career.

One should not forget that the great American champion lost his first trial of the gambit against José Raoul Capablanca in the Manhattan Chess Club Masters Tournament in New York 1918.

I presented an untried system suggested by T.D. Harding in his book "Spanish (Ruy Lopez): Marshall," in my game with Mark Hebden, a British international master, in the *Kavkasian International* Tournament in New York. The system worked and I shall use it again, but I am too skeptical to expect that it will long quell the ingenuity of Marshall disciples. White knows that he's in for it after 7 . . . 0-0 (in place of 7 . . . P-Q3) because the logical but slow-moving 8 P-B3 allows Marshall's 8 . . . P-Q4!?, which opens up the position to take advantage of the lead in development Black will have.

I had prepared some refinements on a formation that Vasily Smyslov of the Soviet Union, a former world champion, used some years ago, but after 11 . . . P-QB3, I did not directly play his 12 P-Q3 because 12 . . . B-Q3; 13 R-K1, B-KB4 puts too-great obstacles to White's completing his mobilization.

Instead, 12 R-K1!?, B-Q3; 13 P-N3 (preventing 13 . . . Q-R5) induced 13 . . . Q-Q2, after which my untested 14 P-Q3!? could no longer be answered by . . . B-KB4.

Hebden should have played 14 . . . Q-R6, which was to be met by 15 R-K4 (preventing both 15 . . . B-KB4? or 15 . . . P-KB4? in view of the queen trap 16 R-R4). His alternative, 14 . . . Q-B4?!, permitted White to pursue development smoothly by 15 N-Q2! because 15 . . . QxP?; 16 B-B2 is another queen trap.

After 18 Q-N2, it was no use playing 18 . . . Q-R4; 19 B-K3, B-B6 because of 20 B-Q1! Also, 18 . . . P-KB4; 19 N-N5, P-B5; 20 BxNch, PxB; 21 QxPch, K-R1; 22 R-K7 is powerful for White.

The critical point was reached after Hebden's 20 . . . P-KB4 because 21 N-B5?!, P-B5 would keep the Black attack fueled. But 21 P-KB4! effectively shored up White's defense. On 21 . . . PxN; 22 PxP, K-R1; 23 PxN, White is, of course, simplifying his way to victory.

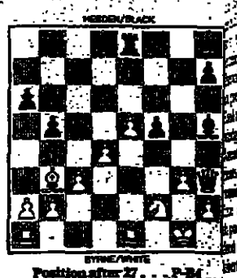
of 14 P-Q3!?, was that it permitted the white QB to enter strongly into the fight with 23 B-Q4 and 24 B-K5!

Hebden desperately attempted to fish in troubled waters with 26 . . . N-K6; 27 Q-R3, P-B4, hoping to put up a considerable struggle after 28 RxN?!, QxR; 29 QxB, PxP.

However, the plan was destroyed by the crushing 28 N[illegible] Q3! Now, 28 . . . P-QB5; 29 [illegible] N-B4, PxB; 30 RxN, B-N3; 31 [illegible] QxQ, PxQ; 32 PxP wins a second pawn for White with an [illegible] overwhelming ending. After 28 . . . PxP; 29 N-B4, B-N3; [illegible] 30 QxQ, PxQ; 31 PxP, N-[illegible] 32 BxN, PxB; 33 P-Q5, [illegible] dices a hopeless end game [illegible] Black.

Hebden's attempted [illegible] with 28 . . . P-N4 (hoping [illegible] 29 RxN?!, P-KN5!) [illegible] wrecked by 29 B-B7!; [illegible] forced the loss of material in a different way.

After 31 RxN, there could have [illegible] followed 31 . . . PxR; 32 [illegible] BxR, RxB; 33 R-K1, P-B5; 34 [illegible] QxP, Q-K5; 35 NxP, R-[illegible] Q-Q8ch, K-N2; 37 Q-Q4 win[illegible] ning easily. Thus, Hebden gave [illegible] up.



Position after 27 . . . P-B4

BUY LOPEZ

White	Black	White	Black
Moves	Moves	Moves	Moves
1 P-K4	P-K4	17 Q-B2	B-N5
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	18 Q-N2	B-B4
3 B-N5	P-QR3	19 R-N1	B-B3
4 B-R4	N-B3	20 R-K1	P-KR4
5 0-0	B-K2	21 R-KB4	B-K3
6 R-K1	P-QN4	22 N-B1	B-KB5
7 P-B3	0-0	23 P-KR3	B-K4
8 P-Q3	P-Q4	24 P-N3	B-B3
9 BxP	NxP	25 P-N4	Q-B2
10 BxP	N-N3	26 P-N5	N-K6
11 B-N3	P-QR4	27 Q-R3	P-B4
12 R-K1	Q-Q2	28 RxN	QxR
13 P-KR3	B-Q3	29 QxB	PxP
14 P-Q3	B-KB4	30 B-Q3	Q-Q8
15 N-Q2	B-R6	31 RxN	PxR
16 B-R4	Q-R4	32 Q-Q4	Resigns

WEATHER

EUROPE

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algarve	—	—	—	—	no
Athens	21	70	12	54	c
Amsterdam	14	57	9	48	c
Belgrade	16	61	6	43	c
Berlin	12	54	2	36	r
Brussels	14	57	5	41	c
Bucharest	10	50	4	39	c
Budapest	12	54	7	45	c
Copenhagen	11	52	7	45	fr
Costa Del Sol	24	75	15	59	c
Dublin	12	54	8	46	c
Edinburgh	14	57	6	43	c
Florence	16	64	12	54	c
Frankfurt	8	46	−1	30	c
Geneva	14	57	6	43	fr
Helsinki	8	46	6	43	sh
Istanbul	16	61	8	46	fr
Las Palmas	25	79	20	68	c
Lisbon	17	63	10	50	c
London	13	55	6	43	c
Madrid	13	55	0	32	c
Milan	18	64	11	52	c
Moscow	8	46	−2	28	c
Munich	11	52	4	39	c
Nice	17	63	11	52	c
Oslo	14	57	5	41	c
Paris	14	57	2	36	c
Prague	7	45	2	36	r
Reykjavik	8	46	0	32	sh
Rome	20	68	14	57	c
Stockholm	11	52	7	45	c
Venice	18	64	10	50	fr
Vienna	9	48	5	41	c
Warsaw	10	50	0	32	c
Zurich	9	48	5	41	c

MIDDLE EAST

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Ankara	12	54	6	43	c
Beirut	20	68	8	46	c
Damascus	—	—	—	—	no
Jerusalem	24	75	11	52	c
Tel Aviv	25	77	15	59	fr

OCEANIA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Auckland	19	66	11	52	c
Sydney	20	68	16	61	r

ASIA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	27	81	21	70	c
Beijing	19	66	13	55	fr
Hong Kong	26	79	22	72	c
Manila	28	82	22	68	c
New Delhi	28	82	12	54	fr
Seoul	16	61	7	45	c
Shanghai	22	72	14	57	fr
Singapore	29	84	24	75	sh
Taipei	24	75	21	70	c
Tokyo	16	61	7	45	fr

AFRICA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algiers	22	72	14	57	fr
Cairo	30	86	21	70	fr
Cape Town	22	63	21	70	fr
Casablanca	28	82	12	54	c
Harare	22	72	19	66	c
Nairobi	27	81	16	61	c
Tunis	20	68	17	63	c

LATIN AMERICA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Buenos Aires	23	73	3	46	fr
Lima	24	75	16	61	c
Mexico City	18	64	8	46	fr
Rio de Janeiro	23	73	15	59	c
Sao Paulo	16	61	7	45	c

NORTH AMERICA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Anchorage	−2	28	−5	23	sn
Boston	15	59	2	36	fr
Chicago	13	55	6	43	fr
Denver	22	72	3	39	fr
Detroit	14	57	3	32	pc
Honolulu	29	84	23	73	fr
Houston	25	77	14	57	pc
Los Angeles	24	75	13	54	pc
Miami	27	81	22	72	pc
Minneapolis	14	57	4	39	pc
Montreal	6	43	−4	25	fr
Nassau	29	84	21	70	fr
New York	14	57	4	39	fr
San Francisco	12	54	4	37	c
Seattle	13	55	3	46	c
Toronto	5	46	−5	23	fr
Washington	15	59	5	41	fr

sh-cloudy; fa-fair; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; st-storms

TUESDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slight to moderate. FRANKFURT: Cloudy. Temp 7-2 (45-36). LONDON: Overcast and scattered mist. Temp. 11-7 (52-45). MADRID: Partly cloudy. Temp. 14-0 (57-32). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp 18-9 (64-48). PARIS: Cloudy. Temp 13-7 (55-45). ROME: Cloudy. Temp. 20-13 (68-55). TEL AVIV: Partly cloudy. Temp. 23-15 (73-59). ZURICH: Cloudy. Temp. 12-2 (54-36). BANGKOK: Rain. Temp. 27-22 (81-72). HONG KONG: Overcast and scattered mist. Temp. 24-21 (75-70). MANILA: Cloudy. Temp. 30-23 (86-73). SEOUL: Showers Temp 15-8 (59-46). SINGAPORE: Thunderstorms. Temp. 29-24 (84-75). TOKYO: Cloudy. Temp. 16-7 (61-45).

Canadian Stock Markets Oct. 31

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked $

Toronto

	High	Low	Close	Chge
8110 AMCA Int	$22	21¾	21¾	+ ½
307 Abitibi Price	$23	23	23	— ¼
909 Acklands	$17½	17½	17½	
27995 Alcan E	$14¾	14¼	14¼	— ¼
200 Algoma Ind A	$5¾	$5¾	$5¾	
24345 All Energy	$18¾	18	18¼	+ ⅜
1300 Alta Nat	$24¾	24½	24¾	+ ¼
2400 Alas Cent	$20	19½	19½	— 1
2619 Algoma St	$30½	30	30½	+ ¼
375 Andrs WA	$28¾	28½	28¾	+ ¼
1 Arbors C pr	$7½	7½	7½	— ¾
400 Atco I	$8½	8	8½	+ ¼
20882 BP Res	$23¾	23	23¾	+ ¾
40256 Bank N S	$41¾	41¼	41½	
539 Baton A I	$14½	14¼	14¼	
18484 Bonanza R	345	330	330	—20
8100 Brador Res	$6	5½	5½	+ ½
32990 Bramalea	$11	10½	11	+ ½
550 Brenda M	$14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
34322 BCFP	$12	11½	11½	— ¾
32995 BC Res	355	325	350	+15
22137 BC Phone	$21¾	21	21	+ ¼
10693 Brunswk	$18½	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
365 Bucyrus Erie	$10½	10½	10½	— ¼
1000 CAE	$13¾	13½	13½	— ¼
40100 CDistb B I	$8¼	8	8	+ ¼
46150 Cad Fry	$9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
3000 Camfin	$9½	9½	9½	— ¼
17331 C Nat West	$24½	24	24	— ¾
13130 C Packrs	$24¾	24½	24½	+ ¼
1800 Can Trust	$44¼	44¼	44¼	
3400 C Tung	$15	15	15	— ¼
2000 CGE	$56	56	56	— 1
26563 C I Bk Com	$30¼	29⅞	30¼	+ ⅜
14070 CanP Ent	$21¼	21¼	21½	+ ¼
5800 Can Nat Res	86	82	84	— 1
8832 CTrus A I	$59¼	59¼	59¼	+ ¼
1000 C Util B	$13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ 7
7500 Coro	$11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
4400 Cellucorp	$11½	10¾	10¾	— ¾
2900 C Distb A	$9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ¼
40100 CDistb B I	$9½	9	9	— ¼
12250 CTL Bank	$11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
8500 Computrp	470	450	450	—20
130 Conwest A	$8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
9800 Cascade R	360	330	355	+20
5500 Canron A	$14	14	14	
13400 Cdn Pac	146	141	141	— 4
47332 Dom Dev	177	173	177	+ 2
550 Dom A	120	120	120	
24436 Denison	44¢	42¢	42½	+ ½
550 Develcon	$21¼	21¼	21¼	
6532 Dickson A I	450	435	440	—25
11025 Dickson B	450	435	435	—20
3928 Domtar A	39	8½	8½	— ½
28402 Dofasco A	30	29½	29½	+ ⅛
1640 Dom Store	$19½	19½	19½	
1233 Du Pont A	$33¼	32⅞	33½	+ ⅝
750 Dylex A	$24¼	23¾	24¼	+ ¼
2442 Elcthrm A	445	435	435	— 10
4300 Equity Svr	511	484	484	—25
11200 Extendcar	$18	17¾	18	+ ¼
23640 C Falcon C	$14	13¼	13⅞	+ ⅞
10535 Fleinbrge	$70½	69	69	—1½
771 Fordy Pep	240	240	240	
6350 Fed Ind A	$15½	15¼	15½	
3000 F City Fin	$22¼	21⅝	21⅝	
100 Fruehauf	$17	17	17	+ ¼
3066 Genfoods A	$22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
600 Gaec Comp	$22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
34522 Gencrude	305	295	295	— 5
2030 Gibraltar	$7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅛
900 Grandvu	165	145	145	—15
2700 Gt Canl Res	97	90	90	—20
3065 GL Forest	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
2287 Greyhnd	$2⅞	2¾	2¾	
400 H Group A	$5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
1300 Harding A I	185	175	175	— 5
431 Hawker	$16¾	16¾	16¾	
27996 Hayes D	$15¾	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
2672 H Bay Co	$22	22¼	22	+ ¼
11384 Imasco	$30⅞	30¾	30⅞	+ ⅛
8700 Indal	$11½	11⅛	11½	+ ½
110 Indusmin	$19	19	19	
200 Inland Gas	$15½	15	15½	
3590 Inter Pipe	$30⅝	30	30⅝	— ⅛
30 Inv Grp A	$21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
6347 Jannock	$11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
1400 Kam Kotia	145	140	140	— 6
150 Keiser H	$27½	27½	27½	
11250 Kerr Add	$19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ½
16597 Labatt	$21½	20¾	21	— ¼
1100 Labrador	$33½	33¼	33½	— ⅜
32345 Loblaw Cos	$26¼	25¾	26	—2⅞
120 Loeb Cem	$7½	7½	7½	— ¼
7800 Loeb Rt	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
4655 Loblaw	$32¼	31½	31½	—1½
7100 Labatt Co	$13¼	13	13½	
25596 Molson H X	$16¼	15⅝	16	— ⅛
1095 McGraw H	$17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ¼
7401 Mentors E	$6⅝	6½	6½	
23655 Molson A I	195	195	195	+ ¼
3720 Molson B	$18⅝	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
2301 Murphy	$22½	22	22	
14275 Nornada	$23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
4595 Norcen	$17⅝	16¾	17¼	+ ⅛
44255 N S Util A I	$6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
181 Newsco W	$19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
112309 Nu-West A	192	177	180	+20
1600 Oshawa	$9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅛
5550 Oshawa A I	$31	31	31	
3235 Pamour	$11	10	10	—1¼
1315 Pacific P	$24½	24¼	24½	
5000 Pembina	$15½	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
600 Phoenix Oil	$7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
1100 Pine Pipe	329	289	289	
2100 Placer G D	117	113	115	
219 Placer	$20⅞	20¼	20¼	— 1
23400 Provigo	315	14	15	+ 14
600 Rio Per P	$8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
9900 Rayrock Y	$9¼	9	9	— ⅛
2530 Redpath	$19⅝	19¾	19⅝	— ⅛
1325 Rd Steel A	$17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
1250 Reitmans	$11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
1414 Revn Prp A	157	155	155	+ 5
1500 Rogers A	$7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅛
5200 Rothmans	$18	18	18	
900 Rothman	$44½	44	44½	+ 1
31736 Saskfrte	$5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
1200 Saskfrs I	$13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
13279 Shell Can	$24¾	24¼	24½	— ⅛
34240 Sherritt	$9⅝	9⅛	9½	— ⅛
2400 Sherno	$14½	14	14	— ⅛
7668 S Servs	$12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅜
1500 Sicker Sh	$15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
884 Southern	$49½	49	49¼	+ ½
500 St Brooks	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
5273 Steel R	$26½	26⅛	26	— ⅜
23130 Steel R	480	415	425	—360
4546 Sunshine B I	$6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
300 Suncor pr	$24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
1115 Sucrery o	345	335	345	+15
2008 Teck Cor A	$13¼	13	13	— ¼
46445 Teck B I	$19¾	19⅝	19¾	— ⅛
1590 Telegrme	$8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
2339 Tex Can	$37⅞	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
1750 Thom N A	$34⅝	34	34⅝	+ ⅛
8331 Tor Dm Bk	317	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
1500 Trans B I	611	16⅝	16⅝	+ ½
3872 Traders A I	$20¾	20	20¾	+ ⅜
4200 Trizec M	$7½	7	7¼	+ ⅛
3100 Trinity Res	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
1131 Tversite UA	321	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
13125 Tr Can Pl	$27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+ ¼
7660 Trimac	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
25833 Turbo I	54	41	41	— 3
2920 Un Carbid	$15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅛
29951 Union Gas	$10¾	10¼	10¾	
7138 U Keno	$13½	13½	13½	—3½
242 U Siscoe	$5¾	5¾	5¾	— ¼
150 Van Dor	305	305	305	+15
19825 Versatl A I	9⅝	9¼	9	+ ¼
2525 Vestgrd	$14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
130 Waldwood	$31½	31½	31½	+ ⅜
6200 Westfort G	40	34	40	+ 5
102700 Westmin	$14½	14⅛	14½	
4775 Weston	$61⅝	61½	61⅝	— ¼
5466 Woodwd A	$15	14½	14½	— ½

Total sales 10,204,721 shares

Montreal

37619 Bank Mont	$27¼	26⅞	27¼	— ¼
7600 Can Bank	$22½	22¼	22½	+ ½
1316 Dom Tex A	$18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
2500 Mnt Trst	$13¼	13	13	
37334 Nat Bk Can	$12⅝	12⅝	12½	+ ⅜
19310 Power Corp	$17½	17	17½	+ ⅜
2000 Rolland A	$11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
21534 Royal Bank	$21⅞	21¼	21⅞	+ ⅛
7967 Ro Trusco	$26¾	26¼	26¾	+ ¼
3369 Steinberg A	28	28	28	+ ½

Total sales 1,568,250 shares

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	344.50	347
ACF Holding	162	161.50
AKZO	74.80	75
Albert Heijn	168.80	169
AMEV	129.40	131.40
Amrobank	57.40	57.50
Ahrom Rub	8.70	8.70
Bankiers	40	42
BVG	230.50	234
Buehrmann T	49.80	50
Caland Hldg	32.50	32.50
Elsevier	425	432
Ennia	144	144.50
Fokker	32	32.10
Gist Brocades	130	130
Heineken	125	124.50
H.V.A.	114.50	114.50

هكذا من الأصل

SPORTS

The Associated Press

Defender Pete Kugler loomed large, but quarterback Richard Todd of New York completed this first-period pass during the Jets' 27-13 NFL victory Sunday in San Francisco.

Krieg, Zorn Lead Seahawks Past Raiders; Jets, Dolphins Win

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — Dave Krieg passed for one touchdown and Jim Zorn completed another on a fake field-goal play to lead the Seattle Seahawks to a 34-21 National Football League victory over the Los Angeles Raiders here Sunday.

NFL ROUNDUP

It was the teams' second meeting in three weeks, Seattle winning both.

After Los Angeles pulled to within three points, 17-14, in the third period, the Seahawks responded with a 65-yard drive and capped it on a 4th-and-1 sweep into the end zone by Curt Warner.

Seattle broke the game open at 3:11 of the final quarter when Zorn, who had been replaced as starting quarterback by Krieg after two dismal games, kept the ball on an apparent field goal attempt and lofted a 33-yard touchdown pass to a wide-open David Hughes, giving Seattle a 31-14 lead.

Two attempts by the Raiders to get back into the game ended with turnovers — Don Dufek recovering a fumble and Keith Simpson intercepting a pass with 2:07 left in the game.

Krieg completed 13 of 22 passes for 156 yards and was intercepted once. Warner led Seattle's rushing attack with 101 yards on 23 carries, while Hughes had 69 yards on 12 carries. Paul Johns was the top Seahawk receiver with 64 yards on 5 catches.

The losers' Marc Wilson completed 22 of 34 passes for 297 yards and two touchdowns, but Wilson was intercepted four times. Marcus Allen's 30 yards on 13 carries led all Raider rushers; he was also the game's top reciever with 8 catches for 104 yards.

Jets 27, 49ers 13

In San Francisco, Richard Todd threw for 201 yards and the New York defense stifled the 49ers as the Jets posted a 27-13 triumph. Cornerback Jerry Holmes ran back an interception 43 yards for a touchdown in the final minute to seal the victory for the Jets, who broke a three-game losing streak.

Pat Leahy's 46-yarder, his second long field goal of the game, gave New York a 20-13 lead early in the final period. The 49ers had capitalized on the game's first turnover, late in the third quarter, to pull within 17-13. Fred Dean knocked the ball out of Todd's hand and Dwaine Board recovered on the Jet 11. But the 49ers could get only as far as the four, settling for a 24-yard field goal by Ray Wersching.

Wersching had given the 49ers a 3-0 lead with a 45-yard field goal in the second period. But the Jets then marched 73 yards in 11 plays, capped by a Scott Dierking's one-yard scoring plunge. Two minutes later, Todd hit Lam Jones on a 28-yard touchdown pass for a 14-3 lead.

The Jets finished with 186 yards on the ground while the 49ers managed only 85. San Francisco halfback Wendell Tyler, who has twice run for more than 100 yards this season, had only 8 yards in 9 carries. San Francisco quarterback Joe Montana, running when no receivers were open, picked up 50 yards on the ground.

Dolphins 30, Rams 14

In Miami, rookie Dan Marino passed for two touchdowns and ran for another to pace the Dolphins to a 30-14 victory over the Los Angeles Rams.

Marino's 2-yard rollout in the first quarter and his 46-yard bomb to Mark Duper in the second lifted the Dolphins to a 14-14 tie at the half. Then, while the Miami defense was holding off the Rams after intermission, Uwe von Schamann kicked a 32-yard field goal, Tony Nathan went 18 yards for a score and David Overstreet caught a 3-yard TD pass from Marino.

Los Angeles scored in the first half on a 2-yard pass from Vince Ferragamo to Mike Guman and a 2-yard run by rookie Eric Dickerson, who ran for 101 yards to become the first NFL running back to go over the 1,000-yard mark this season.

Bills 27, Saints 21

In Orchard Park, New York, Joe Ferguson threw four touchdown passes, including two to backup wide receiver Mike Mosley, to lead Buffalo to a 27-21 victory over New Orleans.

The Saints got the ball with 1:20 left in the game and moved it from their own 28-yard line to the Buffalo 39. Quarterback Dave Wilson, who had three touchdown completions on the day, threw a pass with 19 seconds left to wide-open rookie wide receiver Tyrone Young in the end zone, but the ball was tipped at the last second by saftey Steve Freeman and fell incomplete.

Browns 25, Oilers 19

In Cleveland, rookie Boyce Green ran 21 yards for a touchdown with 8:26 left in overtime to give the Browns a 25-19 verdict over Houston.

After the teams exchanged punts in the overtime period, Mike Whitwell intercepted a pass by Houston quarterback Gifford Nielsen on the Oiler 35 and returned to the 21.

Green, who carried 13 times for 108 yards, then broke up the middle on the first play to hand Houston its 16th straight defeat. The Oilers last won Sept. 19, 1982.

Steelers 17, Buccaneers 12

In Pittsburgh, Frank Pollard ran 2 yards for a touchdown with 31 seconds left as the Steelers overcame seven turnovers and an NFL-record 42 carries by Tampa Bay's James Wilder to edge the victoryless Buccaneers, 17-12.

Pollard's 13-yard run and a 21-yard pass from Cliff Stoudt to rookie Paul Skansi set up the winning score as Pittsburgh scored all 17 of its points in the fourth quarter to win their fifth game in a row.

On the strength of four field goals by Bill Capece, the Bucs were leading, 12-0, when Stoudt — who had thrown three first-half interceptions — found rookie Wayne Capers on an 11-yard scoring pass with 8:42 left.

A 57-yard Skansi punt return then gave Pittsburgh a first down at the Tampa Bay 24, but the Steelers had to settle for a 42-yard Gary Anderson field goal with 5:49 remaining.

After a punt following Tampa Bay's next possession, the Steelers took 10 plays to drive the 68 yards they needed for the winner.

Wilder, a third-year back, ran the ball 22 times in the first half and ended with 42 carries for 126 yards.

He broke the record of 41 carries set by the Steelers' Franco Harris in 1976 against Cincinnati.

Bengals 34, Packers 14

In Cincinnati, Turk Schonert, starting his third straight game in place of injured Ken Anderson, passed for two touchdowns and ran for another to pace the Bengals to a 34-14 romp over Green Bay.

The Bengals scored three touchdowns in the second quarter en route to a 27-7 halftime advantage. Meanwhile, a tough defense was all but putting Green Bay out of the game.

On four second-period possessions, the Packers were forced to punt from their 17, 3, 7 and 30-yard lines.

Broncos 27, Chiefs 24

In Denver, Steve DeBerg shredded Kansas City's league-leading pass defense for 329 yards and a touchdown and Nathan Poole ran for two more scores as the Broncos posted a 27-24 victory.

Rich Karlis added two field goals for the winners.

The Chiefs scored on short touchdown runs by Theotis Brown and Billy Jackson, a 22-yard field goal by Nick Lowery and an 8-yard pass from Bill Kenney to Carlos Carson. (UPI, AP)

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
East						
Buffalo	6	3	0	.667	173	182
Miami	6	3	0	.667	199	147
Baltimore	5	4	0	.556	166	197
New England	4	5	0	.444	199	189
N.Y. Jets	4	5	0	.444	194	185
Central						
Pittsburgh	7	2	0	.778	227	145
Cleveland	5	4	0	.556	181	206
Cincinnati	3	6	0	.333	170	181
Houston	0	9	0	.000	152	246
West						
Denver	6	3	0	.667	153	147
L.A. Raiders	6	3	0	.667	242	204
Seattle	5	4	0	.556	219	206
Kansas City	4	5	0	.444	182	160
San Diego	3	5	0	.375	197	225
NATIONAL CONFERENCE						
East						
Dallas	8	1	0	.889	291	195
Washington	6	2	0	.750	267	187
Philadelphia	4	5	0	.444	138	167
St. Louis	3	5	1	.389	198	259
N.Y. Giants	2	6	1	.278	166	214
Central						
Minnesota	6	3	0	.667	215	225
Detroit	4	5	0	.444	202	188
Green Bay	4	5	0	.444	240	267
Chicago	3	6	0	.333	170	198
Tampa Bay	0	9	0	.000	141	227
West						
San Francisco	6	3	0	.667	261	184
L.A. Rams	5	4	0	.556	201	208
New Orleans	5	4	0	.556	203	203
Atlanta	4	5	0	.444	196	179

Sunday's Results

Detroit 38, Chicago 17
St. Louis 41, Minnesota 31
Atlanta 24, New England 13
Buffalo 27, New Orleans 21
Pittsburgh 17, Tampa Bay 12
Baltimore 22, Philadelphia 21
Dallas 38, N.Y. Giants 20
Cleveland 25, Houston 19
Miami 30, L.A. Rams 14
Seattle 34, L.A. Raiders 21
Denver 27, Kansas City 24
N.Y. Jets 27, San Francisco 13
Cincinnati 34, Green Bay 14

Monday's Game

Washington at San Diego

Hagler, Undisputed Champion, 'Looking for the Glory' Against Duran

By Michael Katz
New York Times Service

PROVINCETOWN, Massachusetts — A large hole in the roof let in the rain at the opposite end of the indoor swimming pool where Marvelous Marvin Hagler was training. Outside, the sign at the Provincetown Inn advertised rooms for $29.45.

Cape Cod is out of season. Hagler, at long last, is not.

For the first time in a 11-year professional boxing career, the undisputed middleweight champion of the world said he was "finally center stage." He left what he calls his "prison" here the other day for Las Vegas and his Nov. 10 date with glory and Roberto Duran. He took with him the supreme confidence of a man who believes in fate.

"Everything that has happened to me in the boxing game has led up to this moment," he said here last week. "It's not like it's been an overnight thing. But here I am and I think this fight is going to bring out the best in me. Everything I've ever learned in boxing, it's all going to be there. My dues have finally been paid."

After his last fight, May 27, when he stopped Wilford Scypion, Hagler said he was contemplating retirement because there were no worthy challengers. Less than three weeks later, on June 16, he found the perfect foil to convince the general public what most people in boxing have already decided: that the pantherlike man with the shaved skull is the finest fighter, "pound for pound," in the world.

Hagler is better than ever. He has beaten almost every middleweight of current merit, including Mustafa Hamsho and Tony Sibson. "But Marvin's problem is that he is so much better than everyone else, he doesn't get the credit he deserves for beating them," said his trainer of 13 years, Goody Petronelli. "But let me tell you, Mustafa Hamsho and Tony Sibson are good enough to be world champions and they probably would be if Marvin weren't around."

Perhaps Duran, a former lightweight and welterweight champion, does not have true middleweight size, but he has the stature of a legend. Now World Boxing Association junior middleweight champion, the Panamanian is seeking to become the first fighter in history to win four different titles.

Hagler has already made more money than any other 160-pound champion ever, but Duran's marketability is most responsible for what will be Hagler's biggest payday, a guarantee of $5 million (more likely closer to $8 million) that will double his earnings from all 61 previons professional fights.

"It's not the money. I won't enjoy that until after the fight," said Hagler. "I'm looking for the glory. I've been taking the back seats to the Larry Holmeses, Sugar Ray Leonards, Roberto Durans and Muhammad Alis. Now it's my turn."

Petronelli cannot remember Hagler's being so relaxed before a fight. For long years, when he was the "uncrowned champion," Hagler smoldered. "Destroy and destruction" was his motto. "I build up a hatred, but it's nothing personal," he would say before each fight and the shaved head and devilish mustache would add to the overall effect.

He has been smiling since June 16 when, sitting at the Madison Square Garden ringside with his 12-year-old son, Gentry, he watched Duran redeem himself with an eighth-round knockout of young Davey Moore for the junior middleweight title. Hagler's smile that night widened with every punch Duran landed.

"Yeah, I was like a Cheshire cat," said Hagler, grinning again.

Why was this man smiling? It was not, he said, because he realized that he now had an opponent of stature. It was, he said, because as a professional boxer analyzing a prospective opponent, he saw what he most wanted to see: how to win.

The 29-year-old Hagler has not lost in 32 fights since 1976. He has a 57-2-2 record with 48 knockouts and he has knocked out seven challengers in a row, a middleweight record, since taking the title Sept. 17, 1980, from Alan Minter of England.

The title has not mellowed him. His more frequent smiles cannot mask the deep-rooted bitterness of the years in the boxing wilderness or the hardships of growing up in the Newark ghetto without a father, hiding beneath beds with the rest of the family while bullets from the 1967 race riots smashed through the windows.

Leaning back in an easy chair, he still can, matter-of-factly but through his teeth, say things like "If he goes 15 rounds, he's going to take a real shellacking" or "I want to retire Roberto Duran."

It is not Hagler's nature, however, to underestimate an opponent, especially one as experienced as the 32-year-old Duran, who was the lightweight champion in 1972, a year before Hagler turned pro. What Hagler wants to do Nov. 10 is beat Duran in every way to demonstrate just how good is Marvelous — his legal first name for more than a year.

Hagler, a boxer who can bang, fights primarily from a left-handed stance, but is a natural right-hander. "He does everything right-handed," said Pat Petronelli, Goody's brother and Hagler's co-manager. "He signs his checks, throws baseballs and bats right-handed. . . . When he first started, he tried to make him a right-hander because it was always difficult to get fights for southpaws, but he just felt more comfortable that way."

But Hagler often switches to a right-handed stance, and does it so smoothly that he does not always realize what he's done. On occasion he has wistfully expressed the desire to be able to be champion fighting only as a right-hander. It is the same kind of pride that makes him want to do whatever Duran does even better, especially feint.

"He likes to draw a lot of leads from the outside with his feints and then he goes to work on the inside," said Hagler. "Duran's been around. I'm not underestimating him, the way Moore did, thinking he was just a blown-up lightweight. He can hit hard and he's got good hand speed and he knows all the tricks in there. He's a moving target, which makes him hard to hit. Goody told me that half the things I've been getting away with I'm not going to be able to work with him. But he ain't scared to get hit, which could be his downfall."

It was believed, from the Antuofermo draw, that the way to fight Hagler was to pressure him, back him up. That is the way Duran fights. But Hagler's footwork has improved in recent years. He has easily handled aggressive fighters, including Antuofermo in a 1981 rematch, and Hamsho and Sibson, by moving from side to side. He can even throw uppercuts while moving backward.

In fact, there is not a punch or combination of punches that Hagler cannot — or does not — throw efficiently. "And there's no tinkle in his chin, either," said Goody Petronelli. "Marvin has never been knocked off his feet, amateur or pro."

Then there is Hagler's blue-collar work ethic. Pat Petronelli remembers when he and his brother opened their gym in Brockton, Massachusetts, in 1970 and a shy 16-year-old youngster who had just moved from Newark wandered in.

"I was born to be champion," said young Hagler.

The Petronellis, who grew up two blocks away from Rocky Marciano in Brockton's Little Italy section, just smiled. They had boxed as teen-agers and had heard that line before. But Hagler was something special.

"He had dedication," said Pat Petronelli. "There was a pretty tough pro in the gym named Juan Botta, a 160-pounder who had about 40 to 50 pro fights when Marvin just started. He used to bang Marvin around pretty good, but Marvin was always in there, trying to beat him. We'd tell Marvin to take a rest, but he wouldn't hear of it. It wasn't too long before Botta wouldn't box him at all, though. He'd say, 'Oh, no, this kid, he crazy.' "

The Associated Press

Marvin Hagler: 'It's not like it's been an overnight thing.'

McCumber Victor In Pensacola Golf

The Associated Press

PENSACOLA, Florida (AP) — With birdies on the last three holes, Mark McCumber shot a 6-under-par 65 Sunday for a 266 total and a four-stroke victory in the Pensacola Open golf tournament, the final individual event on the PGA tour.

Mark Lye (a closing 65) and Lon Hinkle (a 68) came on to tie for second at 270. Lyn Lott, the third-round leader, shot a 72/272 to tie Mark Hayes (69) for fifth.

Calvin Peete failed by two strokes in his bid to overtake Ray Floyd as the tour's 1983 scoring leader. Floyd finished with a 70.61 average. Peete came into the last round needing a 65 to beat Floyd; he a 67, ending the year with an average of 70.62.

CFL Standings

EASTERN DIVISION	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pts
Toronto	11	4	0	419	319	22
Ottawa	8	7	0	371	384	16
Hamilton	5	10	0	368	477	10
Montreal	5	10	0	346	426	10
WESTERN DIVISION						
British Columbia	5	0	447	313	20	
Winnipeg	9	6	0	403	369	18
Calgary	8	7	0	374	320	16
Edmonton	8	8	0	450	377	16
Saskatchwn	4	11	0	333	513	8

Sunday's Results

Calgary 35, Hamilton 12
Saskatchewan 11, British Columbia 5

Transition

FOOTBALL

National Football League

MIAMI—Placed Mark Dennard, center, on the injured reserve list. Activated Charles Benson, defensive end.

United States Football League

NEW JERSEY—Fired Chuck Fairbanks, coach.

The Associated Press

By pinning the Flyers' Paul Holmgren to the ice, Dave Langevin gave Islander goalie Roland Melanson a clear view [illegible] Sunday's game in Philadelphia. New York won, 6-2.

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Patrick Division						
Philadelphia	9	3	1	19	55	36
NY Rangers	9	4	0	18	55	43
NY Islanders	6	6	0	12	50	49
Washington	5	7	0	10	35	37
Pittsburgh	3	9	0	6	28	46
New Jersey	1	10	0	2	29	53
Adams Division						
Boston	7	3	1	15	49	30
Quebec	7	5	1	15	69	48
Buffalo	6	4	2	14	47	44
Hartford	4	5	1	9	36	41
Montreal	4	7	0	8	48	47
CAMPBELL CONFERENCE						
Norris Division						
Chicago	8	4	0	16	52	40
Toronto	6	4	2	14	41	58
St. Louis	6	5	0	12	39	39
Detroit	4	3	2	10	37	40
Minnesota	3	7	1	7	39	46
Smythe Division						
Edmonton	9	2	1	19	62	52
Calgary	5	6	1	11	41	43
Vancouver	5	6	1	11	59	56
Winnipeg	3	7	2	8	40	62
Los Angeles	2	5	4	8	44	47

Sunday's Results

Buffalo 5, Montreal 4 (Cloutier 2 (8), Cyr (2), Ruff (1), Hamel (9); Shutt (2), Mondou (6), Nasland (6), B. Smith (51).

N.Y. Islanders 4, Philadelphia 2 (Gilbert (2), Bossy (9), Morrow (1), B. Sutter 2 (9), Nystrom (5); Propp (5), Kerr (71).

Edmonton 5, N.Y. Rangers 4, OT (Kurri (9), Hughes 2 (4), Gretzky (13), Messier (2); Don Maloney 2 (6), Greschner (1), Larouche (10)).

Pittsburgh 5, New Jersey 3 (Flockhart (1), Hamilton (1), Bullard (7), Kehoe (5), Taylor (3); Brumwell (2), Gosne (1), Denevile (3)).

Calgary 4, Vancouver 3, OT (Beers 3 (8), McDonald (8); Nilsson (3), Rota (9), Bubla (3)).

Chicago 6, Hartford 1 (Preston (2), Secord (2), Larmer (9), Savard 2 (9), T. Murray (4); Dore (11)).

Washington 7, Winnipeg 3 (Gartner 3 (7), Gould 2 (3), Murphy (1), Christian (3); Lukowich (2), Mullen (4), Babych (51)).

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlantic Division				
New York	2	0	1.000	—
Philadelphia	2	0	1.000	—
Boston	1	1	.500	1
New Jersey	1	1	.500	1
Washington	0	2	.000	2
Central Division				
Chicago	1	0	1.000	—
Milwaukee	1	0	1.000	—
Atlanta	1	1	.500	½
Detroit	1	1	.500	½
Cleveland	0	2	.000	1½
Indiana	0	2	.000	1½
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
Houston	1	0	1.000	—
Dallas	1	1	.500	½
Denver	1	1	.500	½
San Antonio	1	1	.500	½
Kansas City	0	2	.000	1½
Utah	0	2	.000	1½
Pacific Division				
Golden State	2	0	1.000	—
Los Angeles	2	0	1.000	—
Portland	1	1	.500	1
San Diego	1	1	.500	1
Seattle	1	1	.500	1
Phoenix	0	1	.000	1½

Sunday's Results

Seattle 121, Kansas City 116 (Williams 31, Sikma 19; E. Johnson 40, S. Johnson 19).

San Antonio 123, Dallas 101 (Gervin 35, Banks 22; Ellis 16, Aguirre, Cummings 13).

Greenbacking the Olympics

By Steve Harvey
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Elizabeth Bellus posed with official Olympic Trash Bag Plastic Liners. Margaret Word cradled the official Olympic Thimble. Ed Quilty dialed the Olympic Commemorative Telephone.

From the group of retail sponsors and licensees whose royalties will support the 1984 Olympic Games, it was obvious that the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee, in the absence of government sponsorship, had done a thorough job of coming up with support from private enterprise.

But not too thorough. Spokesman George Broder pointed out that last week's gathering included 30 sponsors and 53 licensees, while "Lake Placid [site of the 1980 Winter Olympics] had 280 sponsors and over 100 licensees."

The Los Angeles games, Broder said, will lack an official vacuum cleaner, official mop or — steroids controversy or no — an official urine-specimen bottle, as Lake Placid could boast.

Still, Sam, the Olympic eagle mascot, was plastered on hundreds of products, from beer mugs to playing cards to the 200 assorted pins that covered Pete Peterson's hat and vest. Peterson's company hopes to sell 10 million variations of the ever-smiling bird.

Curiously overlooked in the commercial imagery was Los Angeles itself. Rudy Escalera's commemorative plate included a silhouette of city hall and a greeting-card company had a few postcards of a rare smogless Los Angeles skyline (the night shots are best). Otherwise, none of the items displayed gave any hint of where the 1984 Olympics will be held.

Sandy Weiner held up the $5,500, diamond-studded Olympic Pocket Watch, which appeared to be three hours fast. "Oh," Weiner exlained. "It's set for New York time."

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ART BUCHWALD

Clear Skies and Chuting

WASHINGTON — Every time something serious happens, my relatives from around the country call me to find out what is going on. They do this on the false assumption that someone who lives in Washington must know more than they do.

Last week was a busy one.

Cousin Ziggy, who is a nervous Nelly when it comes to the Caribbean, said, "Why are we landing in Grenada?"

"Because of leftist Marxist thugs who overthrew the other leftist Marxist thugs running the government."

Buchwald

"But why would we care if one Marxist government overthrew another one?"

"Because the guys who took over made the Marxist thugs who were in power look like altar boys."

"Can I ask you a serious question?"

"Shoot."

"Does the Reagan administration have a foreign policy?"

"Of course it has a foreign policy. You can't be a superpower without having a foreign policy."

"What is it, then?" Cousin Ziggy asked.

"Our foreign policy is not to have one."

"What does that mean?"

"If the other side knows that we have no foreign policy, then the Kremlin thugs have no idea what we'll do *next. Up until recently* when a president spelled out a foreign policy, the Soviets immediately worked out a policy to counteract it. But now they're as confused as the American people as to what our objectives are, and they're climbing the Kremlin walls."

"Under the 'no-foreign policy-foreign policy' of the U.S. are we getting closer to going to war with Russia?" Ziggy asked.

"No, but they are getting much closer to going to war with us."

"What's the difference?"

"The Soviets will not sit down with us unless they know we are willing to fight."

"Are the Soviets willing to fight if they know we are?"

"That's the 64,000 megaton question. Until that moment comes we must do everything to make them understand that we will use every weapon in our arsenal, up to and including the big 'H', before we'll bow to blackmail."

"And that's our foreign policy?" Ziggy asked.

"That's our broad policy. We are also in the business of destabilizing governments favorable to Moscow's thugs, and supporting governments that Moscow is trying to destabilize.

"We'll give the job to a third party that will be financed and trained by the CIA. The Soviets use the KGB to find and train their third parties. If destabilization doesn't work through third parties then we are prepared to use American brute force, just as the Soviets do when one of their covert operations fails."

□

"What ever happened to diplomacy, where nations talked things out first before flexing their muscles?"

"Our foreign policy is to use diplomacy only as a last resort, when all else fails. The president can't endanger the lives of 220 million Americans, not to mention everyone else on the globe, by using diplomacy when the only thing the other side understands is armed might."

"It doesn't sound like a foreign policy that can last for a very long time. At some moment one side will test the other to see if it's bluffing or not."

"Reagan doesn't bluff," I said. "That was the true message of Grenada."

"And Andropov?"

"He doesn't bluff either. That was the true message of Afghanistan."

"So what do we have to look forward to?"

"More of the same, with clearing skies and light parachuting on Thursday."

Record Champagne Harvest

The Associated Press

REIMS, France — The 1983 grape harvest in Champagne should produce 300 million bottles, surpassing 1982's record 290 million bottles, officials predict.

Death of a Child

A Father's Goodbye to His Daughter, Dead of Cystic Fibrosis at 8

By Michael Kerman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A lot of 8-year-olds have died of cystic fibrosis. But Alexandra Deford happened to have a father who was a sportswriter, and the book he has written about her is a song for all the children who die, for all the families who mourn them.

It is a short book, 196 pages: "Alex: The Life of a Child," short like her life. It is not an objective book, not objective at all.

□

Always before, when she left [Yale-New Haven Hospital], Alex would laugh and say something like this to Barbara: "Okay, I'll see you the next time they make me come back to this stupid old place." But this time, before Barbara knew what hit her, Alex said only, "Good-bye," and threw her arms around her. To Cyd, alone, the night before, in her room, Alex said, "Good-bye forever," and then, to a new nurse, one she liked but hadn't grown that close to, Alex was almost matter-of-fact. "I'm going home to die now," she said, "but don't you tell my Mommy or Daddy because it'll upset them."

□

Dedicated to Dr. Thomas Dolan at Yale-New Haven and to "all the volunteers and professionals who work for the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation," the book manages to do what all the posters and appeals have never done: It makes that dry mouthful of syllables a real and immediate horror, a thing that invades a household and takes it over, dominates lives, swallows them up.

The first enemy is the mucus, which comes out of the lungs every day by the cupful. It has to be pounded out, the way a baby is burped, only in this case the pounding goes on for half an hour every morning, so the horrendous, strangling coughs won't come so often during that day.

At night, in her infancy, Alex slept under a tent with a mist machine. At the end she needed oxygen and finally, when her lungs kept collapsing, surgically implanted tubes in her chest. The disease began with her lungs and pancreas. Then it weakened her heart, affected her liver, gave her arthritis, spatulated her fingertips so that she would try to hide her hands from strangers. And then the high fevers. The pneumonia. The gradual weakening, so that she could no longer walk, no longer sleep lying down, no longer smile.

□

Suddenly, Alex bolted up again. I would have known, without any doubt, that this was death, in all its power, but there had been the false alarm shortly before. . . .This time Alex raised up and away from me, but slowly, with purpose, not jerked up by any pain or any forces but her own, until she was almost fully sitting up, somehow supporting herself, and she looked directly at us, her eyes shifting from her mother to her father, so that both of us felt them boring into us.

I'm sorry, but this is how a child dies.

I can see those eyes, this moment, still. I see them constantly. But I could never describe them properly for what they meant, what they told. They were just absolutely wide open, so that even in death a little light could come in, and what they seemed to say was: Can you believe it, Daddy? Can you believe it, Mother? It's really happening. Right now. Right now, I die.

Oh, and how they also seemed to call to us with such unbelievable love.

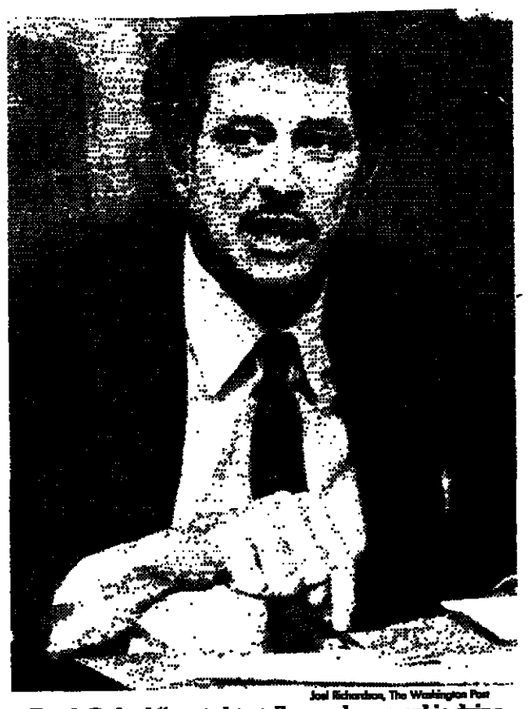
And, at that, still just as open, they were also blank.

□

Then she was dead, and the mucus poured out of her, "that vile, viscous, green stuff, thick, solid, ugly stuff."

Frank Deford's mouth twisted in revulsion. He was in Washington to talk about the book, which is published by The Viking Press. So far it has done well, but he said he didn't care about that.

"I spared some details," he said, "but I wanted to tell it hard, how graphic dying is. Not like the movies, where they don't really die. But what it's like to be 8 — and die."


Joel Richardson, The Washington Post

Frank Deford "wanted to tell . . . how graphic dying is. Not like the movies where they don't really die."

Deford, 45, a 21-year veteran of Sports Illustrated with six books under his belt, knew he was going to write something when Alex was only 2, when she had seemingly got over her crisis-ridden infancy and was living a more or less normal life, if you didn't count the mist machine, the medicines, the daily inhalation treatment and the poundings.

"I started taking notes," he said, "but I was kidding myself. I wrote them for our son Chris, too, who was older. I called it the children's diary, and I wrote a preface to myself explaining why I was doing it. At the time I hoped it would all have a happy ending."

Thirty years ago, a child with cystic fibrosis couldn't expect to live to kindergarten. It is a white person's disease, the white version of sickle-cell anemia. It strikes once in every 1,000 live births, and one in 20 whites is a carrier. For some years, steady progress with research advanced the life expectancy year by year. Then, in the 1970s, a limit was reached in what could be done with better maintenance techniques and antibiotics.

"It was only later, gradually, that the realization came. I was a trustee for the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation by then, and I knew there was nothing out there in the woods. And when she went into the hospital *again, at 5, the first* time since she was a baby, well, I knew."

Whatever people would like to believe, knowledge like that doesn't bring a family together. He and his wife Carol didn't talk about it. They had a silent agreement: When one of them started to cry, the other wouldn't rush to comfort but would back off, or they would both be crying. It was how they survived, he says.

Occasionally Deford's assignments took him away from their Connecticut home for weeks at a time, but his wife had no such respite. Having quit college to become a model before she married, she entered nursing school in Alex's early years, but had to break that off when the child's disease grew more demanding. Eventually Carol found a flexible program at Sarah Lawrence College that enabled her to get away a little from the constant struggle.

There were wonderful moments for the whole family: brief trips, Broadway shows, the excitement for Alex of being the Connecticut poster child for the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation and meeting celebrities. A bright child, pretty, vivacious and funny, who loved to dress up, loved cosmetics and bracelets and earrings ("you could usually hear her coming, rattling like Marley's ghost"). But toward the end, the disease took over all their lives.

"She knew her pathology better than the doctors," he said. "Sometimes she would act like a brat deliberately, to get Carol annoyed with her, to get her out of the room and spare her."

The family has survived. Carol Deford went on to get her master's in social work. Christian, now 14 and a freshman in high school, wants to be a baseball player, has grown up to be skeptical of adults and their claims but also is deeply caring ("I gave him a copy of the book and he didn't read it for a while, but now he's starting to"), and there is an adopted daughter, Scarlet, 3, from the Philippines.

"Carol talked me into that. She was right. Scarlet is Alex's legacy. She sleeps in Alex's bed. Oh, there are flashbacks. They'll continue till Scarlet is 8, I suppose."

□

I see her friends getting older, I see her with them, and at the same time I am crying out that they must stop. Please, please! Each time I see Wendy or Aimee or any of them appearing older it hurts me more, for they are the most direct links I have with Alex, they are the contemporary connection. Only slowly, inexorably, they are walking away from Alex, the whole cohort of them. Alex is forever 8, and now they are 11, then 12, soon 13.

□

Writing this book brought it all back, the memories that normally would be fading by now. It was a mission, he says.

"She would have done it. She's an example to me. She lives inside me always. She's my hero."

PEOPLE

U.S. Scientist Thinks Herod's Tomb Located

A California physicist believes he has located the tomb of **Herod the Great** within the base of an ancient tower in the Judean hills south of Jerusalem. Herod the Great, who lived from 73 B.C. to 4 A.D., is known as the ruler who ordered the slaughter of infant boys in Bethlehem in an attempt to thwart the predicted Messiah. He is also known as builder of the Second Temple at Jerusalem and other major works, including the spectacular fortress at Herodium, where he is thought to be buried. **Lambert Dolphin**, a geophysicist with Stanford Research Institute International in Menlo Park, California, said that during this summer his seven-member team working at Herodium found a secret chamber in the base of a large tower, previously thought to be solid. He said he believes this is the long-sought tomb. The California team used rock-penetrating radar, sonar devices and electrical seismic resistivity equipment similar to that used by oil and mineral prospectors.

□

The Brazilian balladeer **Jesse Santos** won first place Saturday in the most prestigious song competition in the Latin American world as the 12-year-old festival made its debut in the United States. Singing a homage to **Charlie Chaplin** entitled "Paper Star" that he composed himself, Santos surpassed vocalists representing 21 other countries. An estimated 200 million people around the world viewed via satellite the three-hour Spanish-language program of songs introduced by **President Ronald Reagan** in Washington and capped by a 20-minute finale by the opera star **Placido Domingo**.

□

The publishing magnate **Walter H. Annenberg** has pledged $12 million to a 119-year-old private school in what officials say is the largest single donation ever given to a U.S. high school. Annenberg, an alumnus of the Peddie School in Hightstown, New Jersey, and a former U.S. ambassador to Great Britain, said he was making the gift to express his gratitude to his alma mater and to help improve secondary education throughout the United States. The coeducational school enrolls 510 students who pay $5,350 a year in tuition. More than half are boarding students who pay another $3,300.

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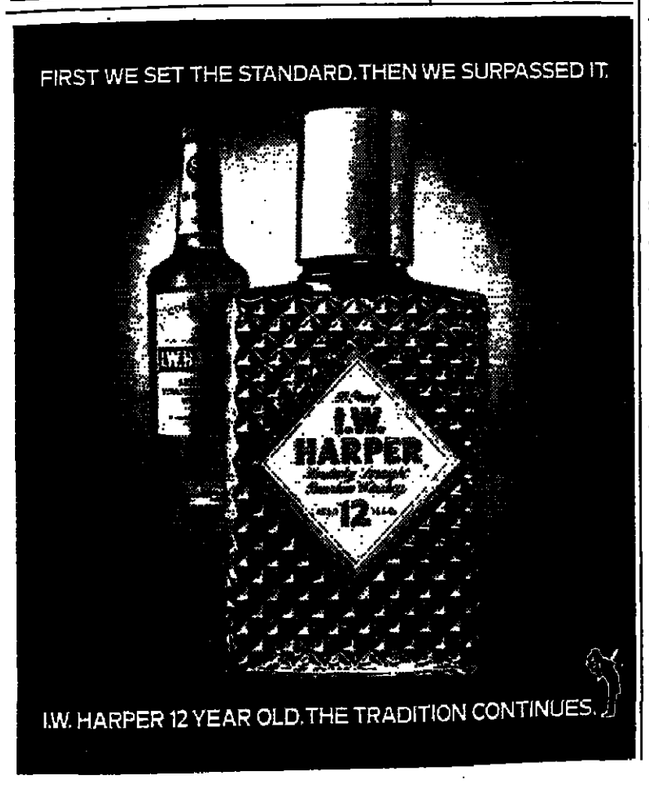

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